The New-York Times.

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THE CAMPAIGN IN KENTUCKY.

Additional Details of the Engagement at Mill Spring.

Zollicoffer's Body Embalmed at Somerset.

THE ROUT OF HUMPHREY MARSHALL.

Proclamation of Col. Garfield.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS OF THE FIGHT.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, Jan. 25.

At Logan Cross-Roads, on the 15th instant, the First Tennessee Regiment was next to the Tenth Indiana Regiment, but the former was ordered, with the Second Tennessee and Twelfth Kentucky Regiments to hold the Cross-Roads, and therefore was not in the thickest of the fight.

The report which has prevailed that Col. FRY was killed is false.

The wounds of Lieut. BURT and Col. McCOOK are not serious.

WETMORE'S Battery, attached to the Twelfth Brigade, Gen. CARTER, did most essential service in the field, and in front of the enemy's intrenchments.

On Sunday evening, the rebels in retreating burned four gun-carriages at Monticello, but their cannon and guns are scattered all over their track.

Gen. THOMAS' forces have not yet been heard from. It is supposed that he will occupy Monticello.

EMBALMING THE BODIES.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, Jan. 24.

The bodies of Gen. ZOLLICOFFER and BAILLIE PEYTON, Jr., are in process of embalming at Somerset.

All is quiet below.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS OF THE FIGHT.

PARTICULARS FROM CINCINNATI.

Correspondence of the Times.

SOMERSET, Monday Evening, Jan. 20, 1862.

Fearing that I would not be able to telegraph to you, on account of the "embargo," I have taken a few moments of time to write to you, and give you a few outlines of the great victory over the forces under CRITTENDEN and ZOLLICOFFER. At 7 o'clock, A. M., on Sunday morning, the enemy drove in the pickets of the Tenth Indiana, stationed at the forks of the road, eight miles from Somerset, at Logan's cross-roads.

The Tenth were immediately drawn up in line, and moved into the woods, where they were immediately met by the enemy, six thousand strong, who instantly opened upon them. Gen. THOMAS immediately ordered up the Ninth Ohio, Second Minnesota, and Fourth Kentucky to the support of the Tenth Indiana, the latter holding the enemy in check nearly one half hour before being reinforced. The First and Second Tennessee were ordered up on the right wing for the purpose of outflanking the enemy. STANDART and WHITMORE'S batteries were in the meantime engaged in shelling the enemy in the woods.

After being engaged nearly two hours, the Fourth Kentucky, Ninth Ohio, and Second Minnesota made a desperate charge of bayonets upon the enemy, and drove them from the field, completely routing, and pursuing them to their intrenchments. At the heat of the engagement, Capt. KINNEY ordered one section of his battery within sixty yards of the enemy's line, and opened a deadly fire upon them, which added greatly to the success of the day.

Our advance arrived within sight of the enemy's intrenchments one hour before dark, and opened upon them with shot and shell, one mile distant. Night closing in put a stop to any further demonstrations for the day. At daylight in the morning of the next day, we observed a steamboat plying back and forth across the Cumberland River, transporting troops to the south bank. Whitmore's battery of Parrott guns were soon brought to bear upon the steamboat, which was in a few minutes observed to be in flames.

The Tenth Kentucky and Fourteenth Ohio were ordered forward by Gen. THOMAS, to advance upon the enemy's breastworks. Moving up in a line of battle, on scaling the intrenchments, they found the camp of the enemy to be entirely deserted. Not a living traitor to be seen. But everything was found standing as when occupied by the enemy. Houses, tents, horses, mules, wagons, baggage, cannon, ammunition and firearms were found in perfect preservation.

All their artillery—fifteen pieces in number—had been taken to the river and there left. Over one hundred transportation wagons, all loaded with baggage, had also been taken to the river and there remained, they not having time to ferry them across the river. A more complete rout of an enemy was never known. The enemy's forces, in the attack, were led by CRITTENDEN and ZOLLICOFFER, and were 8,000 strong.

The Federal forces engaged in the fight did not exceed three thousand. The loss of the enemy found left on the field were, killed, 250; wounded, 100. Federal loss, 40 killed and 160 wounded. Gen. ZOLLICOFFER and BAILEY PEYTON were left dead upon the field. One hundred of the enemy were taken prisoners; also, Lieut.-Col. CARTER and six surgeons. The enemy themselves report 800 killed and 2,500 missing.

They gave no report of their wounded taken from the field. Five hundred horses and mules were found in the enemy's camp. I have just been informed that no dispatch for the Press will be allowed to pass over the wires. You will, therefore, be obliged to wait the slow transit of the mails for your knowledge of what may occur in this department.

I should have written to you before, but I was upon the battle-field, without any means of transmitting to you until my return to Somerset. For want of time, now, I have given you but a few of the outlines of the battle, omitting many incidents and notes of interest connected with the battle-field. I will, however, in my next, endeavor to give you a more extended account of this desperate and most glorious engagement of the war.

The *Commercial* publishes the following private letter:

SOMERSET, Monday, Jan. 20, 1862.

DEAR BROTHER: Citizens and soldiers are straggling in, loaded with trophies of the battle. The victory was decisive. ZOLLICOFFER was beautifully intrenched—had excellent Winter quarters. The fight lasted until this morning, when the rebels ran in utter confusion, never thinking to get behind their intrenchments. It is said Gen. CRITTENDEN is taken, too. ZOLLICOFFER is surely dead. Our bullets were sent with unerring aim—many rebels shot in the forehead, breast, and stomach. Our forces took but few prisoners—killed from 200 to 300, captured all their cannon, tents, horses, mules, wagons, and everything. I have a small piece of ZOLLICOFFER'S undershirt, and a daguerrotype of a secession lady, taken with a lot of other plunder, which had belonged to Capt. WILT and Lieut. CONNELLY of a Tennessee regiment. I saw their commissions from the State of Tennessee. Secessionists will tremble in their boots. The dead were being buried by our men—20 to 25 in a pit. Our loss was very small. Our artillery told every time. I learn one of their steamboats, which was carrying them across the river, was shot into and fired by our artillery, destroying all in it in toto. The Union people here flocked to the battle-field in droves, and are jubilant at the result. HENRY brought in a rifle, mule, saddle and bridle, and a large bowie-knife. After crossing the river the rebels did not stop, but ran like devils.

The fighting was all done by about four regiments and the artillery. The rebels tried their old dodge of marching up, guns at a shoulder, left hand raised, crying friends, but this did not go; they could fool our boys.

The fortifications there are said to be of immense strength. The rebel soldiers were not generally clothed in uniform, but in citizens' clothes. Their weapons were mixed—squirrel rifles, &c. The rifle HENRY got is a Mississippi rifle of the best kind, and I have seen all kinds of weapons.

No mistake, I think, about Gen. CRITTENDEN being taken; he tried to pass himself off as a surgeon.

Excuse my writing. I write under great disadvantage. The telegraph is finished to this place at last. We hear they are fighting every place, and hope it is so.

BEFORE THE FIGHT.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

SOMERSET, Jan. 18, 1862.

EDS. COM.: At 4 o'clock this morning, revielle was sounded, and as soon as possible thereafter, the men of the Thirty-fifth Regiment were ready to move. They started at about 6 o'clock. The men started off in good spirits, although no doubt many felt sad, not knowing whether they would ever return or not. Soon after leaving, it commenced raining hard, and has rained all day. In camp we have been expecting to hear the booming of cannon. At 1 o'clock, back came our regiment, thoroughly soaked from rain and crossing Fishing Creek, which was nearly thigh deep. Why this tramp, I do not know. It seems as soon as the whole regiment got across the Creek, Gen. SCHOEPF met them, and said they were not wanted. It is presumed here now that ZOLLICOFFER has vacated, but in what direction he has gone, I am not able to learn. It will be outrageous if Gen. THOMAS has permitted ZOLLICOFFER to slip. The men are singing, and trying to make the best of it, but of course feel much provoked. An artilleryman says they will commence on ZOLLICOFFER to-morrow, that pickets were fighting last night. It is an awful day.

PARTICULARS FROM LOUISVILLE.

From the Journal, Jan. 22.

The instructions of Gen. BUELL show that he is fully master of the situation. It was arranged that Gen. THOMAS should leave Jamestown and Gen. SCHOEPF advance from near Somerset, thus hemming ZOLLICOFFER in from the west and north. Some secession spy carried the intelligence of THOMAS' movements to the rebel camp, and ZOLLICOFFER, making a forced march on Saturday afternoon, reached THOMAS' encampment and attacked it early on Sunday morning. In the meantime Major SHEPPARD, of the Eighteenth Regulars of Col. MANSON'S brigade, the Tenth Indiana, Col. HARLAN'S Tenth Kentucky, and Col. FRY'S Fourth Kentucky, reached Gen. THOMAS' camp, after a forced march from Columbia of twenty-five miles, so that he was able to advance upon the rebels and drive them before him until they reached their intrenchments at night. Our troops, as we have before stated, slept on their arms, and at daylight on Monday prepared to storm the works. But the rebels had the small steamboat which has been plying on the Cumberland for some weeks, and also twelve or fifteen large-sized coal barges with which they effected transportation across the river, and then scampered in all directions.

Gen. SCHOEPF was unable to bring his command up to bear any part in the fight, on account of the bad condition of the roads, and the precautions taken by ZOLLICOFFER to guard all the avenues to his camp by abattis, or irregular obstructions of felled trees and rocks. But for this, he would have caught the rebels in their rear, prevented their retreat to their intrenchments, and compelled the surrender of the whole force.

There were various reports on our streets yesterday of a heavy Federal loss in this battle. No such information has been received at headquarters. The Surgeon of the Indiana Tenth telegraphs a loss of seventy to seventy-five killed and wounded in that regiment, but Gen. THOMAS has been too busy in arranging to capture the flying rebels to send any detailed account of losses. The victory is complete, and its effects will be stunning to secession in all Southern Kentucky. It leaves a path open to Eastern Tennessee through Clinton County, whenever it is deemed expedient to move forward, and under no circumstances can ZOLLICOFFER'S routed forces make their way toward Bowling Green. Heavy batteries have been planted on the banks of the Cumberland, to the southeastward of Jamestown, which will prevent the steamboat from escaping down the river, so that they may be regarded as "bagged." Such being the results, we await with solicitude the returns of the surgeons, with the confidence, however, that our loss will be very small compared with that sustained by the rebels. Gen. THOMAS, we have reason to believe, has found the means to convey his troops across the river. If this be so, he will make terrible work among the scattered marauders."

In another place the *journal* says:

We have another historic name which is to be placed on the roll of fame, enwreathed with the laurel crown of victory. We are sadly at fault in our knowledge of the topography of the scene of ZOLLICOFFER'S defeat, but Gen. THOMAS dates his dispatch announcing it from "Mill Spring," and therefore the battle-field will be thus designated, though our maps locate it on the south side of the Cumberland, near Meadow Creek, and immediately opposite the right-angled bend which the river makes where ZOLLICOFFER had intrenched himself. Our heroic troops have however, graven this name so deeply on the National heart that time can never efface it, though we hope the day is not far distant when the luxurious olive-growth of peace will cover it from sight so that it will be remembered sadly as an incident of this fatal and fratricidal strife, and with no spirit of that exultation which it is now so difficult to repress.

FROM LEXINGTON.

Wednesday's Lexington *Observer* has a letter from Somerset, which says:

The rebels are defeated and routed—the loss supposed to be from 300 to 500 killed and wounded, and there are different reports as to the number of prisoners. There seems to be no doubt ZOLLICOFFER'S having been killed.

On Thursday before the battle the army at Somerset moved forward toward the enemy's camp, and part took another route to cross Fishing Creek lower down. There was a large rise in the river, and those who took the town road were ordered back, as they could not cross the creek on account of back water.

Gen. THOMAS had come up the Columbia road, and halted at a fork of the road on the Milesburgh road, about eight miles from Somerset. In the meantime it was raining very hard, which swelled all the creeks and caused another rise in the river. We suppose that ZOLLICOFFER knew that four of our regiments had returned, and that the creek had swollen so as to prevent our troops from advancing, and took the occasion to make the attack under the belief that THOMAS had but a small force compared with his. The result was another Wild Cat affair, with the exception that he was pursued.

During Saturday night Col. MANSON, with his brigade, numbering four or five thousand men, made a forced march of twenty-five miles through the mud and rain, and came up to THOMAS' camp about three hours before the attack was made. Gen. THOMAS had some of the best troops in the service under his immediate command, including the Ninth Ohio, Tenth Indiana and Nineteenth regulars, and the fighting was fierce and bloody.

STANDART'S BATTERY.

The Cleveland *Herald* says that Col. N. M. STANDART, feeling anxious for the safety of his son, Capt. W. E. STANDART, and the battery under his command, telegraphed to Mr. E. MILTON, cashier of the bank at Somerset, Ky., for news as to the condition of Capt. STANDART and his battery, after the fight. The following answer was received at 8 o'clock last evening:

SOMERSET, Ky., Monday, Jan. 20.

Col. N. M. STANDART: Victory complete! Rebels left like Lot left Sodom. STANDART and others safe.

E. MILTON.

THE DEFEAT OF HUMPHREY MARSHALL.

The Cleveland *Herald* publishes the following proclamation, which was issued by Col. GARFIELD immediately after the victory over HUMPHREY MARSHALL:

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH BRIGADE,
PAINTSVILLE, Ky., Jan. 18, 1862.

Citizens of the Sandy Valley:

I have come among you to restore the honor of the Union and to bring back the old banner which you once loved, but which, by the machinations of evil men and by mutual misunderstandings, has been dishonored among you. To those who are in arms against the Federal Government, I offer only the alternative of battle or unconditional surrender. But to those who have taken no part in this war, who are in no way aiding or abetting the enemies of the Union—even to those who hold sentiments averse to the Union, but yet give no aid and comfort to its enemies—I offer the full protection of the Government both in their persons and property.

Let those who have been seduced away from the love of their country to follow after and aid the destroyers of our peace, lay down their arms, return to their homes, bear true allegiance to the Federal Government, and they shall also enjoy like protection. The army of the Union wages no war of plunder, but comes to bring back the prosperity of peace. Let all peace-loving citizens who have fled from their homes, return and resume again the pursuits of peace and industry. If citizens have suffered from any outrages by the soldiers under my command, I invite them to make known their complaints to me, and their wrongs shall be redressed and the offenders punished. I expect the friends of the Union in this valley to banish from among them all private feuds, and let a liberal-minded love of country direct their conduct toward those who have been so sadly estranged and misguided. Hoping that these days of turbulance may soon be ended, and the better days of the Republic soon return.

(Signed.) J. A. GARFIELD,
Colonel Commanding Brigade.

Rev. J. H. JONES, Chaplain of one of the Ohio regiments, writes to the same journal:

Our army, the day after the battle and retreat of the enemy, occupied Prestonburgh, two miles from the battle ground, to recruit our wearied men, and take possession of some stores left there by the rebels. The night before the battle, the enemy had been engaged in hauling away their stores to their camp, two miles distant. Our night march had cut them off suddenly from Prestonburgh—coming in between them and their remaining stores. We got some 20 boxes of shoes and knapsacks, 25 guns, etc. These we found lying on the bank of the river—some of them lying in the water, evidently thrown there in haste, expecting that they would go down the river from the "Lincolnites," as they call us here. Col. GARFIELD'S victory grows in magnitude upon our hands, now that the smoke has cleared away. The report first sent you, made the number of the killed some 50 or 60! But subsequent examinations on the field, and the admissions of the rebel officers, make their killed 125, and as many more wounded! We found 27 left on the field unburied, among whom was 1 field officer, and 2 captains laid under a shelving rock, covered with leaves. Sixty more they had thrown hastily into a deep ravine, on their side of the hill, and covered them with leaves and brush! Three wagons, loaded with the dead, were drawn off during the battle! Three of their wounded died before they had got a mile from the field of battle. The rebel Colonel, TRIGG, told the family where they left the two dead above mentioned on their retreat, that they had lost 125 killed and a large number wounded, and that he thought they had killed 600 Federals.

Now the facts are these as regards our loss, we lost only one man on the field of battle—one brave Kentuckian fell after he had sent two rebels to their final account. We had fourteen wounded, two of whom have since died; the rest are doing well, and most of them but slightly wounded. This is to us perfectly marvelous; but we have established one fact, viz: that a good oak tree is better to fight behind than a rock. The rebels got behind rocks, and when they fired at our men they had to expose their heads and necks—hence the fact that all their dead left on the field were hit in the head, neck and upper part of the chest. Our men stood erect behind the large trees, and exposed themselves but very little either in loading or firing. Maj. PARDEE and Col. CRANE were with the men on the hills, and told them not to shoot a gun unless they could see an enemy, and to take fair aim. The boys, after a few shots, were as calm as if they had been shooting at a target. They often talked to each other in this wise: "Now, JIM, do you see that rebel's head above that rock?" "Yes." "Will you try him while I am loading? and if you miss him I will give him a trial." Thus the battle on our side was conducted for five hours. There was but one of our men hit as high up on the body as the cartridge belt. He was hit in the neck, and since died.

We all think our youthful commander is brave and competent, and has well sustained himself and the confidence reposed in him by his country.

Old Gen. MARSHALL said to Union friends on his retreat from his fortifications, and three days before the battle, "that GARFIELD, the Yankee, had outwitted and out-generaled him, and there was no use in denying it, and that he was *compelled to retreat.*" Said he further, "I have intercepted one of his dispatches, and he knows all about the roads, hills, streams, fortifications, rifle-pits, number of my guns, their size, etc., and has them all mapped off better than we have them in our own camp, and how the confounded Yankee got the facts I can't tell!"

This was all literally true. Col. GARFIELD is a hard-worker, a close observer, and spends much time when others are asleep, over his maps.

We are now in Paintsville, a few miles below the battle-ground. Here we have our stores. MARSHALL was 30 miles from the battle-ground when last heard from, and still going in "double quick."

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.

MOUNT STERLING, Wednesday, Jan. 15, 1862.

Last Friday Col. GARFIELD'S forces, on the Big Sandy, overtook Gen. MARSHALL, on his retreat, three miles from Prestonsburgh, up Middle Creek. The latter, being sorely pressed by 900 of GARFIELD'S men, prepared for battle by placing his cannon so as to sweep the approach up the valley of the creek, and his infantry on the sides of the high hills adjacent to the valley. Indeed the hills are high and abrupt enough to be called mountains. The force seems to have been very properly placed, but Col. GARFIELD concluded that he had no use for the creek valley, and ordered his forces along the brow of the hill, and thus he had only MARSHALL'S infantry to contend with; the cannon answering no purpose. About 10 o'clock, P. M., GARFIELD'S advance of 900 men compelled MARSHALL to face about and defend himself. After fighting a couple of hours, a reinforcement reached the scene of action, and with the 900 already engaged, were too much for the fat General. However, he kept his men together, defending themselves till dark, and in the darkness he retreated all night. GARFIELD'S men were exhausted by their forced march to overtake the rebel army, and laid on their arms till morning, when they intended to move in pursuit. MARSHALL'S force, it was understood, was about 3,000, and rumor says MARSHALL lost 150 in killed. A gentleman from this county, who was an amateur volunteer—(there were several such)—says he counted 22 of MARSHALL'S killed on a small piece of ground. The Union loss of killed and mortally wounded was only about six, but about thirty others were wounded. MARSHALL'S men were not all armed, it is believed, or else they shot badly. The road up Middle Creek, and thence up Beaver Creek, which heads near the head of Kentucky River, is about as direct to the Pound Gap as that up Sandy by Piketville, and the river is avoided by the former route. The mouth of Jenny's Creek, where the skirmish was on Wednesday, is three miles from Paintsville, and about fourteen miles from Prestonsburgh. The battle on Friday was three miles beyond Prestonsburgh, up Middle Creek, so that it will be seen that MARSHALL was retreating with all possible haste. On Wednesday he burnt his baggage-wagons and contents, so as not to be incommoded in his night, yet it seems that a portion of GARFIELD'S men could pursue a little faster than MARSHALL could retreat, as they overtook him in a race of about seventeen miles, he having about four miles the start. Gen. MARSHALL is too bulky to run fast, and GARFIELD was so ungallant as not to allow him time to blow.

Three of MARSHALL'S men returned to this county after the Jenny's Creek skirmish. They say they have found their rights, and now they hope to be let alone. MARSHALL'S wagon master, who is an old man from Morgan County, also returned to his home, having nothing to do in the army after the wagons were burnt up.

I wish Col. GARFIELD had a sufficient force to follow MARSHALL into Virginia. With 20,000 men the Virginia Railroad could be reached, and the good, true and loyal men of East Tennessee liberated.

The rebels here know of the defeat and flight of MARSHALL. They have received the information through their own sources. They are abusing MARSHALL without stint.

GEN. MITCHELL'S DIVISION.

A letter to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, from Gen. MITCHELL'S division, says:

"The artillery of this portion of the army is becoming very formidable. It is a favorite arm with Gen. MITCHELL, who devotes a great deal of attention to it. In this he is ably seconded by Capt. LOOMIS, of the First Michigan Battery, who has recently been appointed Chief of Artillery for the Third Division. In addition to the artillery already here, three more batteries of rifled cannon will arrive during the week. Amongst the guns sent to this point will be two of the Weir steel rifled guns, an arm which is becoming very popular. The recent experiments with them at Camp Dennison afforded a new proof of their excellence. Nevertheless, it is indisputable that even the splendid firing there was surpassed not long since, by Capt. LOOMIS with his 10-pounder Parrott piece. He is not certain, consequently, whether he will adopt these Weir guns or not, although, at present, he feels very favorably inclined to them. Gen. MITCHELL is now engaged in perfecting his recently invented telescopic sighting apparatus. The principle upon which it works is very beautiful, and when some minor difficulties are overcome, (as they doubtless will soon be) it will be of the greatest utility for all kinds of artillery, insuring accuracy of aim, and enabling the artillerist to send successive shots to the same point with the greatest expedition, certainty and ease.

THE FIGHT AT GREEN RIVER.

A railroad engineer, who was present at the Green River fight, which the rebels claim as a victory, gives the following account of it:

"Four weeks ago, the tressel which we built last September over Rolling Fork, in place of the burned bridge, was washed away by a freshet, and it was necessary to rebuild it in the shortest possible time, as the army beyond were without supplies and depending entirely upon the railroad. After Rolling Fork was built up again, another bridge, which in the meantime had been destroyed a second time by the rebels, (and this in the face of our own army,) had to be repaired; and after this was done the army moved to the north bank of the Green River, where I have been for the last week engaged in tresselling the two spans destroyed by the rebel forces. They have blown up the southern pier, which was ninety feet high, and made a total ruin of the two southern spans.

A second pier they tried to blow up, but fortunately did not succeed. It will take two weeks before we get over Green River, and the army cannot advance on the other side before they can be supplied with provisions by railroad.

The work at Green River has to be done under difficulties new in my engineering experience. When we first came to Green River, there was only a picket of twenty men on the south side, and only a few workmen could be induced to go to work on the bridge. I could not get a single farmer to hire his oxen for the removal of the stone of the destroyed pier. Last Sunday, while I was standing with the picket on the other side of the river, an attack was made upon a patrol of men, who had advanced about a quarter of a mile in an adjacent wood. Two of them were wounded, and one taken prisoner.

The impudent Texas Rangers came under the cover of the trees within three or four hundred yards of our bridge. On Tuesday last two regiments of infantry, seven cannons, and five hundred Texas Rangers advanced within a mile of the bridge, where they met a company of our soldiers of WILLICH'S Thirty-second Indiana German regiment, and I think one of the best fought fights in this war was then fought.

WILLICH'S soldiers were speedily reinforced by three other companies. Some of the soldiers I had employed at the bridge left their tools and took up their guns and marched to the support of their comrades. Three hundred and seventy-five men of this regiment withstood the combined attack of seven times their number, and maintained the battle-field. Each man fought like a hero. I could not and would not believe that such success was possible, if I had not conversed with so many officers and soldiers engaged in the fight, and had not heard myself the roar of the cannon and the terrible discharges of the musketry. Since that fight the rebels have not approached so near, and a larger force of the United States—thirteen regiments—have been thrown across the river; still they do not extend their pickets half a mile beyond the bridge, and we can see plainly from the bridge the camp fires of the enemy on the surrounding hills, and I should not be much surprised to see them throw shells into our camp. I wish we had here about fifty such regiments as that of WILLICH'S. I never have seen better disciplined men, and more attached to their able leader, and in terrible earnest about the work they have undertaken to do.

I was touched by the remark some of them made to me when I asked them a day or two after the fight whether they wanted to go to work again on the bridge? They replied that they were now so near death that there was no use in making any more money. (I paid them for the work they did.) Each one seems to have made up his mind to give up his life in the cause of his country, and they look upon it as an improbable accident if they should escape unhurt. They do not do so in a desponding spirit, but are confident of success. It was very gratifying to me to meet Col. WILLICH (one of the military leaders of the German revolution in 1848) at the head of such brave troops. I knew WILLICH before, and saw him at Green River Bridge for the first time after ten years. I have met other German revolutionary celebrities whom I saw thirteen years ago addressing the people to cause them to revolt against their Government and rise to secure constitutional liberty. They are fighting here for the same principles for which they fought in Germany—for a *united nation.* May they be more successful."

A REVIEW OF THE CAMPAIGN.

From the Louisville Journal, Jan. 22.

The eagle swoop of Col. GARFIELD upon HUMPHREY MARSHALL and his birds of prey deserves a more extended notice than has yet been accorded. Some months ago, when MARSHALL intrenched himself at Prestonburgh with three or four regiments, one battery of artillery, and five or six companies of cavalry, the rebel newspapers were loud in their anticipations that he would sweep the whole of Eastern Kentucky. Winter triumphantly in the blue grass country, drive the "usurping Legislature" from Frankfort, and compel the false Gov. MAGOFFIN to abdicate in favor of the true executive Provisional Governor JOHNSON. At this juncture, Col. GARFIELD was assigned to the command of the Eighteenth Kentucky Brigade, and ordered to this city for his instructions. MARSHALL, in the meanwhile, was sending out predatory bands toward West Liberty and Mount Sterling, harrassing the country, and carrying affright to the loyal inhabitants of Montgomery, Morgan, and the contiguous counties. Col. GARFIELD, having reported here and received his definite charge, went up the Ohio River to the Big Sandy, where he assumed the command of one Ohio regiment, one Kentucky regiment, a few cavalry from Virginia, and two companies of McLAUGHLIN'S Ohio Cavalry. A column from Paris had been ordered to advance by the way of Mount Sterling to cooperate with him, which consisted of the Sixtieth Ohio, Col. CRANOR, and a squadron of Col. WOLFORD'S Cavalry. Col. GARFIELD, in the meantime, was making his way up the Sandy Valley, encountering great difficulties, which, indeed, would have been insurmountable but for his energy and determination. Owing to the dreadful state of the roads, it was almost impossible for the animals to draw the baggage-wagons, so, to relieve the teams, a portion of the load was taken from the wagons and strapped on the backs of the heroic soldiers, who, "thus accoutred, plunged in," knee-deep in mud, and accomplished a march from Louisa to Paintsville, by the way of George's Creek, which will always be celebrated in military annals. Without waiting for rest, Col. GARFIELD immediately made battle with MARSHAL, forced him from Paintsville, drove in his advance before Prestonburgh, and scattered the rebel forces in all directions, thus freeing Eastern Kentucky from all apprehensions.

To estimate the important results of this expedition, it is only necessary to consider what annoyances would have followed a check on the advance of Col. GARFIELD, or any failure of his plans. It would have cost largely both in time and money, to have sent reinforcements to him; the population of the whole region would have been terrorized, while rampant HUMPHREY MARSHALL and his marauding bands would have laid waste the entire country. Col. GARFIELD, with the eye of a soldier, saw the necessity for a quick movement, and therefore, without waiting for the advance of the Fourteenth Kentucky Regiment—or rather the main portion of it, for Lieut.-Col. MONROE with two of the companies had reached him—and regardless of the approaching reinforcement under Col. CRANOR, from Paris, he made that bold dash, which discomfited, routed, and dispersed the vaunted strength of the rebels, and drove them into the mountain fastnesses, which skirt the Virginia border line, without tents, wagons, or provisions. All honor, then, to Col. GARFIELD and his noble officers and men. His modest dispatches to Gen. BUELL have made no mention of the incredible hardships he overcame, and it is from other sources that we derive these particulars of the "eagle swoop" of the Eighteenth Brigade.

HARDSHIPS SUFFERED BY UNIONISTS.

Correspondence of the Louisville Democrat.

WINCHESTER, Ky., Friday, Jan. 17, 1862.

To-day a poor woman, a widow, arrived here from the neighborhood of Campton, county seat of Wolfe County, having left home (once a home) to try to avoid starvation. The rebels, under FICKLIN, a subordinate of HUMPHREY MARSHALL, had robbed her of her all. She left home to try to find bread by begging from Union men.

Not a day passes that we do not hear of such cases. In Floyd, Wolfe, Pike, Letcher, and Perry, the rebels have robbed nearly every Union family of something, and there are hundreds of families that have been plundered of their all. To the counties named may be added portions of Breathitt, Magoffin, and Morgan. Unless speedily relieved, great numbers of these people must perish. In the case of the woman mentioned, she has three sons in the Federal army. Of course she was an object of special vengeance. You and the public generally have but a poor conception of the utter and terrible destitution that prevails in the region I have named. The robbery and plundering have made every Union man's house a desolation. Every species of insult and aggravation that the malice of the robbing devils of that region could devise has been heaped upon the Union men.

It is a very grave question what is to be done for the relief of these families. Are hundreds of the women and children of the Union men of those counties to perish through hunger and cold—suffering brought on them by the robbing, murdering devils that have devastated that country? But I would call the attention of the military authorities to the fact that a large proportion of the robbers that have been prowling over that country, are from some of the richer counties a little lower down. Clarke, Montgomery, Fayette, Bourbon, Nicholas, Harrison, &c., have furnished the leaders, and most of the material of the gangs that have completely despoiled that region. The secessionists of all these last named counties have, from the beginning of the rebel encampment at Prestonburgh under WILLIAMS, given the most active aid and comfort to all the robbery and spoliation that has been ruining that country. There is no longer a doubt that something must be done immediately to relieve their sufferings. Justice demands that those wealthy rebels who have in these lower counties been so active in encouraging those miscreants, shall bear the burden of supporting these destitute, starving women and children.

I trust that Gen. BUELL will not, amid the multiplicity of his cares, forget the sufferings of these people, and that he will remember that the just and righteous *mode of relief* is an assessment on the rebels on the skirt of wealthy counties lower down, to save from the most horrid misery hundreds of families of men who have been robbed of their all, because they have been loyal to their country.

REV. DR. BRECKINRIDGE.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Standard* furnishes it with the following letter, written by Rev. Dr. BRECKINRIDGE, in reply to a request to become a candidate for the United States Senate:

DANVILLE, Nov. 28, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR: Allow me first to thank you for the kind appreciation implied in the questions put to me in your letter of the 25th inst., and then to crave your indulgence for answering you by a short statement instead of categorically.

I ought not to desire, and I think I do not desire, any office under the sun—nor the power, the honor, or the emoluments of any one whatever.

Still more decisively, I ought not, and I cannot, do the least thing that would bear even the appearance of seeking any office in the gift of man. On the other hand, if it is the will of God, made plain to me by a lawful call, there is no service that I would not feel bound to undertake for my country, at her requisition, in this time of her mortal agony, and her heroic efforts to retrieve her destiny.

This is the view I take of my duty, and of the course it becomes me to pursue. To desire nothing—to seek nothing—to do my utmost as a simple citizen. If my country requires more than this of me, she will say so, and I will heed her voice. If God has more than this for me to attempt he will make that plain, and I will obey him.

Faithfully, your friend,
R. J. BRECKINRIDGE.

THE FOURTEENTH REGULAR INFANTRY.

The Fourteenth Infantry, regulars, has now in camp at Perryville, Maryland, over one thousand men. In Vermont, New-York, and Pennsylvania this regiment has twenty recruiting stations, at all of which men are actively enlisted. Capt. SAMUEL ROSS, the superintendent of the recruiting stations, raised the first company at Providence, R. I., in the short period of eight days. This activity caused him to be detailed for superintendent, by Major GIDDINGS, the commander of the Fourteenth. Capt. ROSS distinguished himself during the Mexican war, and was brevetted for gallantry at Chapultepec.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Treasonable Correspondence with the Rebels Intercepted.

Arrest of One of the Parties Implicated.

Importance of the Projected Railroad to Alexandria.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 25.

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVALS.

Judge SWAYNE, the newly-appointed Associate Judge of the United States Supreme Court, and Hon. Mr. ELY arrived here to-day.

TREASONABLE CORRESPONDENCE CAPTURED.

A large bundle of treasonable correspondence with the rebels was intercepted by the secret agents of the Government, to-day, and turned over to the State Department. One arrest was made in consequence.

DEPARTMENT REGULATION.

The State Department, as well as the War Department, will hereafter be closed on Saturday to all visitors, Members of Congress excepted, and Thursdays will be set apart for business with the Diplomatic Corps.

A GREAT RAILROAD IMPROVEMENT.

The railway from Washington to Alexandria, with its other connections, it is reported, will be in working order in the course of a few days. The almost impassable condition of the roads for teams containing army supplies, owing to the continuous heavy rains, constitutes this a highly important improvement.

GEN. SHERMAN AND COMMODORE DUPONT.

Brig-Gen. T. W. SHERMAN, in a communication to the *National Intelligencer*, deems it due to the interests of the public service to publicly proclaim the utter falsity of the statement made in several journals of the country, repeatedly brought to his notice, that a projected plan for the continuance of the expedition was abandoned in consequence of a disagreement and misunderstanding between Commodore DUPONT and himself. He says the most friendly and cordial feelings and entire harmony of action have always existed between them.

APPOINTED A BRIGADIER.

The President has appointed, by and with the advice of the Senate, Maj. LEWIS G. ARNOLD, of the New-Jersey First Regiment of Artillery, a Brigadier-General of volunteers.

THE RELIEF OF NEW-YORK SOLDIERS.

M. D. LANDON, Esq., of the Treasury Department, has been appointed Chairman of the Visiting Committee of the Association to relieve the wants of the New-York soldiers, of which IRA HARRIS is Chairman.

A MILITARY VILLAGE.

The camp of Col. STOCKTON'S Independent Regiment of Michigan Volunteers, stationed near Minor's Hill, Fairfax Co., Va., presents more the appearance of a new Western village than of a military encampment. All the men composing it are familiar with backwoods life, and skillful in the use of such appliances as Western pioneers have to rely on for subsistence and comfort. To render themselves secure from wind and rain, they have built a regular village of log huts, roofed with their tents, and thoroughly stockaded with pine and cedar boughs. Some of the huts have stoves, but the most of them are warmed by fire-places, with stack chimneys, built in the usual Western style. Soldiers could not be fixed more healthily or comfortably for winter quarters, although these were not intended for such, but merely for a temporary purpose, the whole command to which this regiment is attached holding itself ready to move at an hour's notice. Although these quarters were built by the men, it was not at the expense of neglecting their military duties. For the three months that they have been there they have been daily drilled and exercised in military evolutions, from the school of the soldier to that of brigade and division manœuvres. The division is commanded by Gen. FITZ-JOHN PORTER, and is composed of three brigades of infantry, of four regiments each, besides GRIFFIN'S and FOLLETT'S batteries, and Col. ARNOLD'S two regiments of cavalry. The efficiency of this command has received the especial commendation of Gen. MCCLELLAN.

FROM THE LOWER POTOMAC.

AFFAIRS IN REBELDOM—FEARS OF STARVATION—SCARCITY OF CLOTHING AND OF THE NECESSARIES OF LIFE—THE REBEL ARMY.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAMP NEAR BUDD'S FERRY, Md., Friday, Jan. 25, 1862.

From the same loyal and intelligent source in regard to affairs in Virginia, I have further interesting information in addition to that forwarded in my letter of the 22d.

My informant states that notwithstanding the assertions of the Southern newspapers to the contrary, there exists in every town and village in Virginia, where the rebel cause is dominant, a fearful apprehension of actual starvation, and everywhere within rebellious influence, the gaunt impress of privation is startlingly apparent. In Richmond and other important places, children who never before experienced the joylessness of want, press with naked feet the half frozen streets. Salt is considered a luxury, and as high as one dollar a pint has been paid by my informant for that rare article, while coffee in some places has been sold at the fabulous price of two dollars per pound. Substitutes for coffee have been necessarily adopted by many wealthy families.

Sweet potatoes are cut in very thin slices, carefully dried in an oven, ground into a sort of hominy, and served at the breakfast-table of many a chivalric gentleman, in lieu of coffee. But it cannot be divested of its pungent potatoe flavor. Corn and rye are also forced into popular use as substitutes, and yet they are loud and clamorous in their boasts that the National blockade is totally ineffectual.

Clothing is also excessively high. A beaver cloth overcoat—such as sells in New-York for twenty dollars—commands a price of sixty dollars in Richmond, and all other species of clothing bring corresponding value. Families of moderate means find it a matter of much difficulty to clothe themselves comfortably; while the forced laboring classes suffer intolerably, and there is but little disposition among the really wealthy people to render them aid, so long as the sons and fathers remain aloof from the as badly suffering army. Thus thousands are pressed into the Confederate service in order to secure to their famishing families that reluctant charity which is denied them so long as the husband and son remain at home, the upshot of which is that the male members are drawn into the rebellious ranks, the promised charity is for a short time dispensed, then gradually, by well-devised pretexts, it is withdrawn, and finally they become the beggarly consumers of the husband's paltry pay, and the objects of public charity.

In regard to Confederate scrip, it is thought that when a careful examination shall take place, it will be found that the circulation exceeds by a vast amount that of the issue. Indeed, numerous instances have occurred where counterfeits have been recognized, but which is the genuine and which the false currency the financial managers have been entirely unable to decide.

The entire rebel army is estimated at between 700

NEWS FROM THE REBEL STATES.

The Charleston Mercury's Account of the Battle at Port Royal Ferry.

Revelations of the Condition of Affairs in Georgia.

WHAT A BOSTONIAN DISCOVERED IN DIXIE.

The Experiences of a Released Prisoner.

THE BATTLE AT PORT ROYAL FERRY.

From the Charleston Mercury, Jan. 14.

About 10 o'clock New-Year's morning the enemy came up from Brook River toward Port Royal Ferry. Taking a position just opposite Page's Point, and west of the ferry, they opened a heavy fire of shot and shell against a small battery which had been constructed at Page's Point, but which had never received its complement of guns. Judging from the severity of the enemy's fire, it is supposed that he was not aware of the defenceless condition of the fort. There were no troops at Page's Point at the time, excepting two companies of Col. DONNAVAN'S Regiment, under Capt. BOOKTER, and two guns of Capt. LEAKE'S Virginia field battery. They fell back a short distance and obtained cover behind the embankment of a fence. The Yankees kept up a vigorous shelling of the earthwork, the plantation and the dwelling of H. M. STUART, Esq., showing excellent artillery practice by knocking down chimneys and perforating the houses in the most promiscuous and unceremonious style. Finally, satisfied there were no masked batteries in the neighborhood, they sent a boat's crew ashore, which reconnoitered the place and immediately returned to their gunboats. This ended the hostilities at Page's Point. Not a gun was fired by our side, and when the gunboats desisted from the bombardment, our forces at the Point retired. There is a rumor that subsequently they returned with reinforcements to hold that position, but on this we have no satisfactory assurance.

In the meantime the Yankees were making far more serious demonstrations on the other side of Port Royal Ferry. Five of their gunboats came up from St. Helena Sound, and landed a force estimated to consist of about 3,000 men, upon the plantation of ALEXANDER CHRISHOLM, Esq. While they were performing on the shore the gunboat proceeded up to the ferry, and opened a furious fire of shells upon a small three-gun battery, which we had erected on our side of the ferry so as to command the causeway.

It soon became evident that our men would be unable to hold the battery, so they fell back, carrying off with them two of their guns. The heaviest of the three guns was accidentally overturned in a ditch by a nervous mule, which had taken flight at the noise of the shells. As there was no time for delay, this gun was hurriedly spiked and abandoned.

While this was going on the Yankees, whose landing at CHRISHOLM'S had been effected without opposition, began their march along the shore in the direction of Port Royal Ferry. When their advance had reached a field in the rear of Mr. JOHN CHAPLIN'S house, they were suddenly met by Col. JONES' regiment and four companies of another regiment. Pouring one volley into the ranks of the enemy, our boys advanced with the bayonet at double quick. The Yankees, thrown somewhat into disorder by the fire which they had received, did not wait to close, but dropped their guns and fled toward the river, where they were separated from their gunboats by only a strip of marsh.

Col. JONES kept up the pursuit until he had nearly overtaken the enemy, when the gunboats opened a brisk fire upon him to cover the retreat of their men. *A single shell which exploded killed six and wounded nine of our soldiers.*

The fire of the gunboats being quite severe, Col. JONES desisted from the pursuit, and retreated, leaving the Yankees huddled together on the shore, under the guns of their steamers.

The enemy now hold that position of the mainland bordering on the Coosa River, and stretching from Chrisholm's to the ferry. They have mounted guns on our deserted batteries at the latter place, and otherwise strengthened their position.

FROM THE GEORGIA COAST.

INTERESTING STATEMENTS BY CONTRABANDS.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Bulletin.

WARSAW SOUND, U. S. S. FLAG, }
Sunday, Jan. 5, 1862. }

I mentioned in a former letter that a dose of had reached Tybee Island from Fort Pulaski. His name is WILLIAM BARR, a native of Ireland, but a citizen of Philadelphia. I have had opportunity within the past day to secure certain data which may interest your readers. He states that there are 500 troops in Pulaski, that earthworks are being thrown up about Savannah, near Fort Jackson, (four and a half miles below Savannah, on the Savannah River;) there is a light raft which is to be used in firing the ship, plugging near this fort; vessels of heavy draught used to land there, and also loaded in Cockspur Channel. In Fort Pulaski the calibre of the ordnance are, to wit: 1 rifle cannon; 5 ten-inch columbiads; 34 heavy eight-inch and 32s; 4 ten-inch mortars, and 1 twelve-inch. The latter is posted near the wharf to the southward of the Fort. A supply of 150 tons of powder and shell is stored in the magazine. The soldiers are armed with smooth-bore musket. At Savannah the rebels have Enfield rifles, which formed part of the *Fingal's* cargo.

After our ship had succeeded, on Nov. 24, 1861, in entering Tybee Harbor, and consequently held the Island of Tybee, the rebels assembled 2,000 soldiers for the purpose of retaking it; their design was to detail 1,500 to the southwest end of the Island and 500 to King's Landing, on Lazaretto Creek. Major ORMSTEAD commands at Pulaski. What happened that this plan was not executed, is not known—the order was countermanded by Gen. LEE; many of the rebel soldiers are now on steamboats. TATNALL, besides his fleet of three vessels, has one flat, mounting three heavy guns, one of which is a rifle; two more of these are being built, and will be afloat ready for use by Jan. 15, 1862.

I have just learned that the cause of the rebels' harsh feeling towards Commodore TATNALL is other than that given in my last letter. It is rumored that he wrote to his son (who was an officer also in the United States navy) not to resign. The Commodore, feeling his age weighing upon him, was also aware of the hopelessness of sinking our squadron with his contemptible pumpkin fleet, deemed it his duty to resign the command of the rebel navy to a younger and less taxed brain. But it seems that the letter (referred to above) was known to have been written, and this so exasperated the rebels that they gave him the choice—to persist in active and incessant operations against us or to hang.

Those who are conversant with the Commodore know that he is a gallant officer—headstrong, rash, perhaps; but this may be accounted for by the quality of whisky which he has been accustomed to punish. The rebels doubtless will find a tartar in their flag officer, for if he choose to serve them longer, he can invent modes of avenging any insults they may proffer. He is not the man to be trifled with, although a rebel.

I advised you of the condition of Fernandina in my last. Gen. YULEE commands there. The guns were brought from St. Augustine. St. John's has a battery of five old guns. NASSAU'S Battery mounts four old guns. To bar the entrance to Brunswick there is a battery on St. Simon's Island of three guns. Brunswick is in latitude 31° 8', long. 81° 42'; Light of St. Simon's Island (South Point) 31° 8' 81° lat., long. 81° 6'.

On Jekyl Island there is a battery constructed of railroad iron and palmetto logs; these, however, may all be avoided by going into St. Andrew's Sound (lat. 31° 00', lon. 81° 30'), and Jekyl Creek in about two-and-a-half fathoms at high tides. The same passage through St. Andrew's Sound leads to Fernandina. There is a battery on Amelia Island, which commands the channel towards Cumberland Islands, so that it may be enfiladed from a vessel coming towards it from the inside. The south point of Amelia is in lat. 30° 30', long. 81° 35'; south point of Cumberland lat. 30° 45', long. 81° 37'.

Jekyl Island seems to be but little known; on it there are remarkable trees, having the appearance of umbrellas spread—they hence are termed the "umbrella trees." This island lies south of St. Simon's harbor, and its beach is remarkably white. Jekyl River is about four miles long and one quarter of a mile, on an average. Lowest draft of water in channel, fifteen feet. The latitude of Great Warsaw is 31° 55'—long. 80° 55'.

At 10½ yesterday, the schooner *Sea Ranger* stood out over the bar for the north. At 5 P. M. a gunboat was seen boxing about the bar; she proved to be the *Pembina*. The wind was rather fresh, and she preferred not to venture without a pilot; a boat from her came alongside, bearing Capt. GILMORE, of the Topographical Corps. His mission cannot be revealed at present; secrecy may be removed by the next mail.

Our second cutter went to the gunboat, and brought back two contrabands—one an engineer, formerly on board the rebel steamer *St. Mary's*, a short, greasy, loquacious colored person; the other, BRUTUS BURROCK, a colored "gemmen" of extended proportions, whose hard face bore luxurious whiskers of English pattern, a French moustache adorned his lip, an Italian goatee margined his classic chin. BRUTUS has resided since youth on Wilmington Island, whereon the battery is placed to the westward of our anchorage.

He was owned by a Mr. BARSTOW, a Northerner, who died last Fall a year. He is the paternal relative of six ebonic infantiles, whose absence he regrets, and for the possession of whom he is willing to devote his services as guide, &c. From him I learn that salt is very scarce at Savannah; it commands $10 to $12 per sack. There is no salt meat, all fresh; plenty of corn. The rebels are fortifying every commanding point; their guns are old, however. If we could rely entirely upon "contraband" statements, there is but little risk to be run in fighting our way to Savannah. We can enter Freeborn Cut, and thence ascend Wilmington Narrows to Wilmington River; there a battery is posted, but we can keep one mile from it. It is an uncovered point. We could assail it with a cross-fire, and reduce it in an hour or two. Thence we could advance to the village of Thunderbolt.

Here is a battery of four guns; surely we could not be beaten back by this. Our gunboats, drawing nine feet of water, could steam from that point to the City of Savannah. Were Thunderbolt in our possession, we could land a large body of men, say 20,000, and march them to Savannah over one of the finest shell-roads five miles in length. Communication could, of course, be kept open by our fleet. This point would prove the nucleus for instant, active, offensive operations. But another avenue proposes itself—a brilliant one, if our leaders would embrace it promptly. Wilmington River runs past Thunderbolt to the westward, while an arm of it also runs northeast to Savannah River.

By ascending Freeborn Cut, as indicated above, we can enter this arm, and thence, unseen or unheard, can move out upon Savannah River 5½ miles west of Fort Pulaski. Now the fort would be hemmed between our forces, at Port Royal on the north, and by our squadron and troops on Tybee Island on the east, by the squadron here in Warsaw Sound on the south, and the force landed on the Savannah River, reinforced at once, could keep the rebels from supplying Pulaski with food, and would cut off all communication between it and the city. These hints may be improved upon, if timely attention be bestowed upon the matter. There can be no doubt of the desperate feeling which actuates the rebels. Every saw-mill has been robbed of the large files (used formerly for setting saws); out of these pike-blades have been manufactured to arm the crackers or country louts who are being impressed daily into the ranks. Men of Union feeling have been dragged by the hair through the streets of Brunswick and Fernandina. South Carolina troops are employed in the batteries here and in Florida. Whenever troops are required, the papers are filled with rumors of slave-insurrections, and to quell these, the South Carolinians flock Southward. They have thus been hoodwinked several times, and they will be called upon to bear the onus of the rebellion, which they themselves have so madly evoked.

The island of Little Tybee has been celebrated for its cattle, grazing properties, as also for its abundance of the most valuable live oak. This property is owned by MILLER & GILLAM, of Savannah. The mansion was occupied by Mr. MILLER. The schooner *E. B. Shannon*, at 10, stood out to sea. The United States steamer *Alabama* came to, abreast of Battery Point, at 10:10 for target practice, in which her gunners proved very successful; at 11:35 she got under weigh and steamed for Port Royal. The wind, to-night, is fresh; a long swell has been riding in during dog-watch. We are riding at anchorage in 4¼ fathoms; west of us there is seven and eight fathoms; the channel is very narrow, but we can float secure in this haven from all the turmoils of ocean.

JAN. 8.—Last night, at 7, a boat expedition left our ship, six boats in all, including one carrying a howitzer from the *Seminole*, on a reconnoissance. We sent six y men. Capt. JOHN ROGERS, of the *Flag*, commanded. Where we went, it would not be proper at present to state. We discovered much of value to us, and will profit at an early date by the information gathered. Our boats returned at 12:30 this morning. A high sea was running, and a fresh northeaster bracing our oarsmen. We pulled about 18 miles altogether with muffled oars, but saw nothing of the enemy's pickets.

We await the opportunity to lead the van. The rebel battery on Skedaway Island and that on Wilmington River (called the Thunderbolt) will not prevent us from advancing when the hour arrives. If our South Atlantic Squadron could be spared a few gun-boats of light draft and heavy ordnance, we would tell a glorious story in a very short time; but the *Seminole* and the *Flag* draw too much to enter inlets. Besides the new gun-boats steer so beautifully. They can turn in "twice their length."

The Skedaway Battery is commanded by Gen. STILES, of Savannah. His executive officer is Capt. FRITCHARD, of Charleston, who maintains the reputation of being one of the most excellent in the country. The mansion on Little Tybee Island belonged to COOPER & MILLER, of Savannah. The latter owns a large foundry there for casting cannon. These, however, have been unfit for war purposes, the metal being poor. The Savannahans have been receiving guns from Virginia, until lately. This sort of "ordnance-emission" has been closed—why, I know not. A law has been enacted relative to contrabands, viz.: That all found running about are to be apprehended, and put in the "cataboose." Their masters can regain them by paying a fine of $4 per head. This enactment will drive the negroes to our squadron direct, or they must return to the lash and chain gang.

The rebel steamers are wood. The movement of every boat hence is known to us by the dense columns of smoke emitted from their smoke stacks. We are more fortunate in this respect; our anthracite enables us to ply without "smoky indications." The rebels are fortifying every inlet; their guns are, however, ancient generally; their batteries are constructed of sand and matted roots, but are open.

JAN. 12.—From a contraband (the very latest from Savannah.) I learn that the *Fingal* is at the wharf with 2,000 bales of cotton on board. This contraband assisted in loading her. The *Everglade* (steamer) and other vessels of TATNALL'S squadron lie there also. They come down the river occasionally. Day before yester ay the former was at Skedaway Battery, with the Commodore's flag, living. At Fig Island, near Savannah, there is a strong battery placed; this is one mile above Fort Jackson. At the head of Ossabaw Sound, which is about eight miles to the southward of Warsaw Island, Lee Green Island, on which there is a battery; on Montgomery River another.

Ossabaw Sound will have interest soon for your readers, and hence I may with propriety premise them for his future action upon their attention. Ossabaw bar, at the mouth of the river Ogeechee, has (per Government chart) 15 feet water on it in two rows, which unites Green Island to bear northwest by west—steer N. W. by N. until the water deepens, then haul up N. W. by N. and you will get in eight and nine fathoms, with the eye and lead are your surest guides. At the extremity of the channel, keep Ossabaw nearest on board until nearly up with the lower part of Buzzard's Island, when the channel will be range under the starboard shore. Green Island possesses beautiful advantages for a battery, superior to Warsaw, Hilton Head, or Bay Point, so far as land eminence is concerned.

The localities above referred to are, without exception, low, while Green Island is much more elevated, and has fuller timber. There are on it several hundred acres of live oaks, and from their green foliage *en masse*, the island derives its appellation. The steamer *St. Johns*, which formerly plied between Savannah and Brunswick, is hauled up at the former city. The *St. Marys*, the mate of the former in the same line, is out of order; her boiler is not trustworthy. Iron of proper quality is so scarce, that sufficient cannot be obtained to patch her with. The hull of the former is of wood, that of the latter of iron.

The contraband now on board our ship was on the *St. Mary*, prior to the battle of Port Royal. The rebels numbered 1,000, a week before the approach of our squadron; on the day preceding the engagement, 1,400 soldiers were brought from Charleston; in the steamer *Clinch*, 300; in the *Gaston*, 200; in the *Edisto*, 200; and in the old *Charleston*, 200. From Savannah there were taken, in the *St. Mary*, 500, and in the *St. John's*, 300 rebels. The number of Southerners hence was, in toto, 2,800. The two latter boats ran through Calibogue Sound to Port Royal, from Savannah; distance, 32 miles; there are nine feet in this channel at low water; were it not for a bar which extends across the entire breath of water, about midway between Port Royal and Savannah, 15 to 20 feet might be carried.

We hear occasional reports of artillery, and see columns of smoke ascending in the horizon. As yet, we have not been annoyed by rounds from the rebel steamers. Yesterday afternoon, I was upon Beach Hummock, which lies at the southern extremity of Little Tybee Island. I heard a continuous series of reports coming from the Northwest and North, apparently, and which followed inland to the southeast of my position. Probably the rebels have just learned of the release of their Commissioners, or may hap they have learned of their departure from the United States.

From one of the contrabands, who formerly lived on Wilmington Island, I learned much of interest. I asked him cautiously in regard to the size and appearance of the guns brought by the *Fingal*. He replied "that they were about as big (in bulk) as our Parrott 20-pound rifle, but not so long." He described the Armstrong weapon accurately. I questioned him relative to slave insurrections in the South. He said there had been none; that slaves were not permitted to handle weapons; that they had no opportunities of massing, nor seemingly had they the desire. He said the inevitable separations from their families prevented them from acting, as matters stood; if their wives and children were behind, instead of in front of them, all the slaves would gladly fight for freedom. But if such an attempt were made, and prove unsuccessful, death would be the destiny of the males, and cruelty and sales beyond the State borders would occur with their families. These considerations were weighty. We can all appreciate them; and I must confess I was compelled to credit my contraband informant with more sagacity than some of my friends are willing to concede this unfortunate race.

Yesterday afternoon Master WARREN took a boat, for the purpose of obtaining oysters in a creek running out of the southwest part of the sound. Having kindled a small fire, whereon to roast a mess of oysters, he sent a few of the crew for additional dry grass for fuel. The men returned shortly, and apprised him of their having discovered hard by the marks of mule hoofs on the edge of the marsh, as also men's footprints. Scarcely crediting the report, and yet determined to assure himself of the matter, he advanced, and saw what had been told him, and also discovered from the point on the brink of the water's edge, on an embosomed marsh, a scaffolding of four beams, about 25 feet high, upon which was a platform, upon which four or five persons might stand. Far over this land a narrow path was seen threading between palmetto trees. This stand-point commanded an unobstructed view of our position, as well as of the channel leading from Pulaski to the lower end of Little Tybee, while at the same time the marsh itself was hidden from our view. It is lapped over by the point of a hammock. Doubtless this elevation has been and is used by the rebels who come from Green Island Battery hither to observe.

Upon Little Tybee I found a stake driven into a sand knob, about 150 yards distant from the beach itself. Across this stake was nailed a broad board, painted white. This was not placed here by any of our squadron's surveying parties. It may have been a land-mark used by an English ship which ran in Warsaw Sound last March.

This ship, a contraband informed me, was much larger than the *Flag* or any other that he has ever seen in here; she remained about two weeks; daily her boats' crews were sent out to survey; what her name was or where she hailed from, (save that she was English,) he could not tell me. He said that Capt. FREEBORN, of the *St. Mary's*, went alongside of her once and asked whether a pilot was wanted; to which a negative reply was received. This was in March, 1861. On Jan. 19, 1861, the State Convention of Georgia adopted the secession ordinance. So you will observe that within two months after this act had been passed, *England has a ship upon a surveying expedition in a harbor unknown to the United States, but which subsequently is familiar to English vessels.* From this isolated fact we may deduce the reason why for so long a period goods were carried into the ports of Savannah and Charleston, while we deemed their channels blockaded.

Jan. 11: at 4.15 the gunboat *Pembina* came up from Port Royal. At 7.30 this morning she stood down the sound, and steamed for Hilton Head. This morning another contraband came on board, from Battery Point, on Warsaw Island. The poor fellow had been flying from point to point during the night, and reached this point at an early hour. He signaled for assistance. The *Pembina* sent her boat and brought him on board the flag. He confirms what I have already advised you of, relative to Savannah, its environs, and population. He was a stevedore; saw the *Fingal* lying there. The wharves are almost deserted, business houses closed mansions deserted. A reign of terror exists throughout the city and adjoining country. Women secret their sons and husbands, that they may escape impressment. Lads of scarce fifteen years are being drafted into the Confederate service. Desolation marks every advance made inland. Shot-guns, pikes and scythe-blades have been called into requisition. The rulers have staked their all upon the success of this rebellion, and must, consequently, imperil the lives of their children even, to maintain their cause.

JAN. 13.—At 9½ A. M., we send the second cutter on shore to Little Tybee Island, to examine a red-colored object which has been a subject of debate since our arrival here. It proved to be a bell-buoy, formerly off Tybee Bar, about 30 feet long, 7 feet deep, with 30 fathoms of chain, and having a bell of wondrous tone. This buoy probably weighs 15 tons. It cost the Government from $1,800 to $2,000. The rebels removed it. It will be gotten off in a day or two by us. The lightboat which formerly was placed off Port Royal, lies at Thunderbolt. It is in excellent condition.

The buoy referred to, lies about 150 yards from the water's edge, and it will require considerable force to get it afloat. This recovery is a valuable one.

JAN. 15.—Our orders for sailing at dawn to-morrow are on board.

BATTLE-AXE.

AN INSIDE VIEW OF DIXIE.

DISCOVERIES OF A BOSTONIAN.

A telegram the other day announced the arrival at Cairo of a Bostonian from New-Orleans, who obtained a pass under pretense of being a bearer of dispatches to the Belgian Minister. The Cairo correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* gives in a letter to that paper the following details of an interview with this gentleman:

"A gentleman connected with a well-known leather firm of Boston, arrived here last Friday evening, direct from New-Orleans. He went down in the latter part of October, and has since that time till within the last ten days, been in Savannah and New-Orleans, endeavoring to sell or in some way realize upon some Southern property. He is a shrewd, intelligent, business man, and his accounts of matters in the South differ so essentially in some particulars, from the most pleasing stories we have hitherto had, it may be well to occupy some space with them.

HOW TO GET OUT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

Let me premise that the gentleman went South with a letter from the Mayor of Boston to the Mayor of Louisville, which secured his passes through the lines; that he had many friends and acquaintances in New-Orleans, and was thus enabled to learn much of their real feeling, which a stranger could not be expected to see; that he had spent a month in fruitless endeavors to get a pass to return; that finally he secured an appointment as bearer of dispatches from the Belgian consul at New-Orleans to the Minister at Washington, and on the strength of this procured a pass from Maj.-Gen. LOVELL, of New-Orleans, and that Maj.-Gen. POLK, at Columbus, after refusing for two days, at length, reluctantly, agreed to pass him through his lines, and furnished him with the following:

"HEADQUARTERS, FIFTH DIVISION, }
C. S. A., COLUMBUS, KY. }

The bearer, Mr. A. M. C——, of Boston, has permission to pass our lines into the United States."

Fortified with this, he walked out of Columbus, in four miles passed the last of their pickets, and in four miles more reached a column of our "expedition," making a reconnoissance toward Columbus. Col. PAINE, commanding our brigade, was greatly astonished at the pass, and exclaimed, "Why, didn't the reverend old fool know you were in the United States at Columbus?"

THE BLOCKADE.

Mr. C. represents the blockade as only effective enough to be provoking. During one week that he spent in Savannah, *four vessels run the blockade* and entered that harbor, heavily laden with English army stores, and the more important necessaries. They have purchased large quantities of arms in Europe, and have got the greater portion of them safely in. Many articles have of course very scarce, such as the heavier classes of foreign imports, but he saw nothing of actual want more than is usual in large cities.

The vessels which run the blockade are mostly small, but of staunch powers, built solely with a view to speed, which clear from ports of the West Indies with fish papers, for some neutral port, but under British colors, and, with the aid of the best pilots, run in under cover of the night. If they see the blockading vessels at the way at one port, they stand off shore, run down to another and try again, and so on until they get in. The extraordinary profits, of course, pay for the delay and risk.

THE SUMTER NOT A PRIVATEER.

Mr. C. states the *Sumter* is not now sailing under letters-of-marque, as has been universally supposed, but is regularly commissioned as a Confederate man-of-war. The craft is thus relieved from the odium of piracy, and, according to "belligerent rights," has every privilege in a neutral port that a vessel of the United States Navy can claim.

DEFENCES AT NEW-ORLEANS.

New-Orleans is represented as having been made almost impregnable. The shell-road and every avenue of approach to the city are defended by very powerful batteries, sweeping them for miles, while on either side fallen trees form an impenetrable abatis out into the swamp. And, to man the fortifications and aid in the defence, they have a force of no less than 50,000 men, under Major-Gen. LOVELL.

THE PORT ROYAL AFFAIR.

Mr. C. was in Savannah at the time of the naval bombardment at Port Royal. A single regiment, in his opinion, could have taken Savannah, or the fleet could have run past Fort Pulaski, and taken the city with more ease than they reduced Hilton Head. The whole country side at once rushed down with miscellaneous weapons and no organization; and even after fifteen or twenty thousand had collected, they would only have swelled the slaughter on their own side if an attack had been promptly made. But now everything has been lost, the fortifications have been greatly strengthened, and the most efficient preparations have been made for a desperate defence.

At New-Orleans the people were much depressed over the loss of Port Royal. Subsequently, however, they consoled themselves with the reflection that it was foolish for them to have ever thought of holding the island against our powerful navy; but, when we attempted to leave the cover of our men-of-war and attack them on the main land, they would be ready for us.

The news of the capture of MASON and SLIDELL at once brought gold down from 35 to 15 per cent. premium. Confidence in their Government increased as the prospect of war between the United States and England appeared, and they were jubilant accordingly. The subsequent release was a crushing disappointment, and under the depression, gold mounted rapidly again to an exorbitant premium.

HOLLINS' Ram was taken up to Columbus with great difficulty and at heavy expense. When they got it there, they could find no use for it, and it was soon sent back again. It draws sixteen feet of water, and was, of course, almost useless so high up the river as Columbus.

The noted Missouri marauder, JEFF. THOMPSON, whom we have been expecting again in the region of Bird's Point, (opposite Cairo,) was in New-Orleans when Mr. C. left, ten days ago.

MATTERS AT COLUMBUS.

Mr. C. was three days in Columbus, but was not permitted to see much of the fortifications. In passing in and out, however, enough was seen to show that they are of the most formidable nature. The rebels themselves, both there and in New-Orleans, talked of them as impregnable, and expressed a desire to have us attack them there, but feared we would not. He saw some of the torpedoes, with which they are filling the channel, and learned of an accident which would seem to show that they are rather more destructive than has been supposed. During the gale, the Saturday before he arrived, their bridge of ferry-boats was blown down the stream, and one, happening to pass over one of these sunken torpedoes, was literally blown to pieces.

There were about 30,000 troops at Columbus, and some 10,000 or 12,000 had been sent to Bowling Green within the last two weeks. They were established in comfortable log huts, and appeared well, though rather miscellaneously clothed. They spoke of our gunboats with great respect, said they had complete plans for the *Benton*, furnished by one of the workmen engaged in building her, and thought Commodore FOOTE a very respectable antagonist.

Mr. C. was convinced that if Columbus is taken, it will only be after a most bloody and desperate struggle. He returns fully satisfied of the desperation of the South, and of the improbability that they will ever be finally subjugated.

EXPERIENCES OF A RELEASED PRISONER.

Corporal W. H. MERRILL, recently released from Richmond, is furnishing a Rochester paper with interesting sketches of his experiences. Describing the transfer from Manassas to Richmond, he says:

The journey occupied two days, the train being compelled to halt at every station from one to three hours. All along the route large crowds of people were assembled—consisting mostly of women and children, and at almost every place large numbers of Confederate wounded were removed from the cars, followed by weeping and distracted relatives. Some of these scenes were very affecting.

DAVIS, LEE, and other Confederate magnates accompanied us as far as Orange Court-house, and at intervening points the first named was called out upon the platform to speak to the multitude. At some villages the women thronged about the cars, offering refreshments to the wounded—both Union and Confederate, but more particularly to the former, whom they seemed to regard with mingled curiosity and favor. I suspected that the sympathies of some were even more deeply enlisted than they dared to avow. We were invariably addressed as "Yankees," and there were frequent inquiries respecting "Old SCOTT, the traitor," and "Old LINCOLN, the tyrant." The ladies generally expressed a benevolent desire to get hold of the hero of Lundy's Lane, in order to string him up.

Arriving at Culpepper, the daughter of Maj. LEE, a young and beautiful damsel, came up to the window from which I leaned, and asked if she could do anything for me; and added, "What did you come down here *for*?" (This had become a stereotyped query.) I replied, "To protect the Stars and Stripes and preserve the Union."

My questioner then proceeded, after the uniform custom, to berate Gen. SCOTT. "That miserable old SCOTT—a Virginian by birth—a traitor to his own State—*we all hate him!*"

Miss LEE wore upon her bonnet a miniature silken secession flag, which she handed to me, remarking that she thought I could fight as well for the "Stars and Bars," as for the Stars and Stripes. I playfully reminded her that she had just denounced Gen. SCOTT as a traitor to his own State,—and if I should fight for the "Stars and Bars" I should be a traitor to the State of New-York! This trivial argument was evidently a poser. "Oh," responded she, "I had not thought of that!" But she insisted upon my acceptance of the emblem of disloyalty, and I still retain it out of kindly regard for the donor. She cut the buttons from my coat sleeve, and I consented to the "formal exchange," though not fully recognizing her as a "belligerent power."

As Miss LEE retired, another young lady came forward, and glancing at my companion, the Confederate guard, addressed him as a "Yankee prisoner," expressing her indignant surprise that he should have invaded their soil to fight. He corrected her mistake, stating that I, not he, was the "Yankee prisoner."

"No—no—you can't fool me; I know the Yankees too well," replied the lady. I corroborated the assertion of my companion, but it was some time before her prejudices could be overcome.

At almost every station on the route, one or more dead bodies were removed from the train, and placed in charge of their friends. The University, at or near Culpepper, and the Church at Warrenton, had been fitted up for hospital purposes, and large numbers of the Confederate wounded were conveyed to them from the train. Of the six or seven cars which started for Manassas, there were but two remaining when we reached the rebel Capital. We arrived there about 9 o'clock in the evening. After the cars had halted, I heard a low voice at my window, which was partly raised. It was quite dark, and I could not distinguish the speaker, who was an Irish woman.

"Whisht, whisht!" said she; "are ye hungry?"

I replied that I was not, but that some of the boys probably were.

"Wait till I go to the house," she continued; and a moment afterward I heard her again at the window. She handed me a loaf of bread, some meat, and about a dozen baker's cakes, saying, "That was all I had in the house, but I had a *skillin'*, and I bought the cakes with it; and if I had more you should have it, and welcome! Take it, and God bless ye!"

I thanked her, and said, "You are very kind to enemies."

"Whisht," said she, "and *aint I from New-York myself?*"

This was the first "Union demonstration" that I witnessed in Old Virginia. I thanked God for the consolation which the recollection afforded me, as for the third night I lay sleeplessly in the cars, my clothing still saturated and my body thoroughly chilled from the effects of the deluge at Manassas. I could have desired no sweeter morsel than the good woman's homely loaf, and proud of the loyal giver, I rejoiced that "I was from New-York myself!"

The following morning the prisoners were all removed to the hospital and provided with comfortable quarters and medical attendance.

SUFFERINGS OF THE PRISONERS.

One of the prisoners released from confinement at Richmond says:

The only instance of brutality that I witnessed occurred during an operation performed upon a Michigan captain. His right thigh had been shattered by a minie ball, and required amputation at the hip. Probably no severer operation is known in our civil practice. The patient was stupefied with chloroform, and the surgeon was constantly held to his work; but his shrieks and groans were unintermitting and agonizing in the extreme. A rebel soldier employed in the hospital stood at his head, assisting to hold him down. His sense of the proprieties of the occasion could not tolerate the cries of the victim, and he rudely told him to "shut his noise," and "shut his mouth." Not finding it well obeyed, the brutal fellow placed both his hands over the captain's face, and held them firmly there in defiance of the cries of the sufferer, who ordered him from the room. The operation was finally performed, the limb being amputated at the hip. Three hours afterward the sufferer was relieved by death.

THE PRISONERS IN COLUMBIA, S. C.

The Burlington (Vt.) *Free Press* publishes the following letter:

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 3, 1862.

MY DEAR FRIEND: On the first of this month we were put on board the cars and started to this place. The road lay through a level country, with large cotton plantations on either side, and now and then a luxuriant grove of oaks. The day was pleasant—the journey short and pleasant, in spite of the gloomy opinion we had of our future whole here. A large crowd awaited our coming, but no insults were offered us, save a few shouts from some brainless youths who, too cowardly to be trusted with arms, remained at home to talk bombast. We were very agreeably surprised by finding that our quarters were *clean, ample* and *pleasant*. Capt. SHIVAR, who has charge of us, seems to be a soldier and a gentleman, and as the people here, (I mean the better class,) pride themselves on being courteous and kind, I think our chance is a good one. One thing is sure, we have not to meet *thieves* and *murderers* every time we stir in the yard, but gentlemanly guards and kind officers.

I found one of my regiment here, and have provided him with clothes. Yours, truly,

J. T. DREW, Captain Co. G, Second Vt.

WORKING THE NEGROES.

From the Petersburgh Express, Jan. 22.

Two companies of free negroes, amounting in the aggregate to between forty and fifty, left Petersburgh on Monday for Manassas. They do not go armed with the rifle and Bowie knife, but with the spade and pickaxe, to work and not fight against the Yankees. Orders have been received here to impress into the public service all free negroes who do not volunteer to serve their time, but we are glad to say, that so far, out of the large number that have gone from this city, but very few have gone under compulsion. In the absence of any profitable employment at present, and with the positive assurance of good wages on the public works, they have generally gone off with great willingness.

GOOD RIDDANCE.

The Augusta papers announce the arrival in that city of Mr. MOSES, formerly editor of the Bridgeport *Farmer*, of Connecticut, which was destroyed and himself hunted by the Lincolnites on account of his advocacy of Southern rights and opposition to the war.

SLIGHTLY MISTAKEN.

The Petersburgh *Express* of the 20th, says that Gen. JACKSON had succeeded in capturing Gen. KELLY'S entire brigade, without firing a single shot.

THE CONTRABANDS.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* tells these stories regarding the contrabands at Fortress Monroe:

There is a devout old colored man at Camp Hamilton, who acts as preacher or pastor to several hundred of his fellow-contrabands. Some weeks since, the Government overseers furnished "Uncle Peter" with a house for the use of himself and congregation. On a bright Sunday afternoon the sable minister called his flock together in the frame chapel of ease, and told them that he desired particular attention that day to his remarks. Unfortunately, during the sermon, several of the more mischievous contrabands obtained a pack of playing cards, and creeping up the stairs, had an hour's amusement at a game that negroes are passionately fond of—*bluff*.

The old man heard voices above saying at the end of his simple paragraphs, something like the following: "I see dat and go twice better!" "Come ye, got three aces and two kings; gimme de pile." Nothing daunted, however, at this, the pastor quietly dismissed the congregation, and obtaining a good white oak twig, he went up stairs and administered a severe reprimand to those who would desecrate the Sabbath and degrade religion, by playing cards on the day that should be kept holy.

"Uncle Solomon" is something of a musician, and on Christmas he was presented with a new violin by his friends, of which he is very proud. The question was put and carried, that a ball should be given in the contraband quarters, and that in return for the fiddle, "Uncle Ben" should furnish the muscle.

All went merry, until the damsels became weary of the "ho-down," when two white sailors entered the room, boiling over with fun, and with "two sheets in the wind." The sailors desired to dance. The cunning contrabands agreed, and forming a ring around the sailors, the music commenced. The tars looked around for partners, but, as none appeared, they determined not to be "scotched," and danced together until utterly exhausted, much to the amusement of the colored folks. When the sailors ceased dancing, one of the contrabands stepped forward, and gave each of the Jack Tars a quarter of a dollar for the amusement furnished by them!

One more, and I will have done with the subject.

The other day MILES J. FLETCHER, Esq., Superintendent of Public Instruction for the State of Indiana, was wandering around on the beach trying to "kill time" while waiting for the arrival of his brother from Richmond, Va. Suddenly he came upon a place on the beach where the contrabands had been digging gravel out of pits, to be subsequently used for repairing roads. The wagons had all been loaded and hauled off, and the contrabands had seated themselves out of sight in the gravel pit, studiously pondering primers and spelling-books. One of the more learned was acting as monitor.

"L. O. G." says one.

"Well, what does that spell?" asked the monitor.

"Dunno," answered Cuffee.

"Dat spells *Log, log* of wood, you know!" rejoined the monitor, triumphantly.

After getting along through the column of words with various success, one little contraband sung out,

"B, E, A, R, what do dat spell, honey?"

This was a stumper for all hands, and the class had unanimously determined to "skip" it, when Mr. FLETCHER came forward, much to their surprise, and said, "that spells *bear*."

"What's dat, Mas'r?" asked one of the bravest of the flock.

"Why, it's a great, ugly black animal, that lives in the woods yonder."

"Hi! Hi! De gemmen means a wild bease—a *bar*!"

And they all laughed so heartily over Mr. FLETCHER'S *bad* pronunciation, that he had to beat a hasty retreat, in order to get out of hearing of the jibes and jokes of the gravel-pit contrabands.

A SOUTHERN CONFESSION.

The *American Presbyterian* has a copy of the *Southern Presbyterian*, of Columbia, S. C., under date of Dec. 7. Among other remarks relative to the contents of the paper, we have this:

"From various ecclesiastical reports, we gather a number of interesting facts. One thing is clear—the Thornwell doctrine, that the church has nothing to do with secular matters—is now utterly repudiated in South Carolina. One-half of the male membership of the churches in South Carolina Presbytery are reported by the Synod to be in the army; and but for their female members, their Sabbath schools would have to be abandoned. In Bethel Presbytery, in the same Synod, the attendance on the services of the sanctuary has been greatly reduced by the war. Efforts for the evangelization of the colored population 'of one blood with us,' say the Synod, are spoken of as vigorously and successfully prosecuted. There is nothing of the proud and defiant tone of Southern politicians in the following sentences in the narrative:

'Notwithstanding Providence has greatly blessed us with abundant harvests, yet from all of our Presbyteries we hear of the sad ruin which our present calamities have wrought throughout our beloved Zion. The number which appears in our sanctuaries is few—our homes have been dismantled, and already have many been called to lay their loved ones in the grave. May God speedily avert from us this terrible scourge, and say to the destroying angel: Stay thy hand, it is enough.'"

MISCELLANEOUS REBELLION NEWS.

FROM THE SOUTH CAROLINA COAST.

A letter to the Boston *Journal*, dated off Stono Inlet, Jan. 10, says:

Stono Inlet, which we are now blockading, is the key to Charleston, among the Sea Islands in this vicinity. It is well fortified, as we learn from four deserters who came on board of us to-day in an old boat, being pursued by a boat filled with men who were unable to overhaul them. Had they been taken, they say, they would have been shot to-morrow morning. The fortifications

This is to be qualified at the discretion of commanding officers by the absolute necessity of resting weary men.

Marches, when practicable, will be guided by the army regulations, and the prescribed halts for water and rest, frequently made. Squads of men will not be permitted to leave their ranks and precede the column. Such will be regarded as mutineers and deserters, and be punished on the spot. Commissioned officers failing to enforce this clause of the present order, will be held responsible to the last degree of military law.

5. The Commanding-General takes this opportunity of complimenting those true and honorable soldiers, who, in the late march from Romney, remained in the ranks, prepared to meet the enemy; and he assures them that, having sworn by his solemn oath of office to respect, to guard, and to sustain them in doing their duty, he will take full care that they are not disgraced by the bad conduct of a few mutinous and disorderly men. By command of

Brig.-Gen. LANDER.

S. T. BARSTOW, Assistant Adjutant-General.

REBELS CAUGHT IN THEIR OWN TRAP.

A private letter from a soldier in Gen. JAMESON'S Brigade, says:

"Our division, or rather brigade, took eighteen prisoners yesterday, down at Pohic Church. They were taken by Col. HAYS, of the Sixty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, an active and efficient officer. The Sixty-third were out on picket duty, and the attention of the sergeant of the guard being drawn to the tinkling of a cow bell in the bushes, with visions of new milk running through his head, he examined carefully, and to his intense astonishment, he found himself cuchered of his milk, and no cows there, but he made the discovery that as he advanced, said cow-bell retreated. The sergeant smelt a moderate-sized mice, and made a double-quick retrograde movement without investigating further. He immediately reported the fact to Col. HAYS. The Colonel secreted a squad of men in the woods, and the Sergeant again made himself conspicuous. Soon the gentle tinkle of a cow-bell was again heard. The Sergeant kept threshing in the bushes, and the bell gently tinkled, approaching all the while. Soon the squad in ambush had the satisfaction to observe the cautious approach, not of a cow, but of a veritable secesher with a cow-bell around his neck, and a six-shooter stuck in his belt. He came slowly on until within easy range of our men. The Sergeant then hailed him, and asked him where he had rather go 'to — or to Washington.' 'To Washington, I reckon,' drawled the Secesher, 'I aint clothed for warm weather,' and he came up, without looking to the right or left, and delivered himself up. He would have been looked upon as quite a hero by our men if the revengeful Secesher had not given information where the balance of his comrades were. That night Co. A, Pennsylvania Sixty-third, went about six miles outside our pickets, and took seventeen prisoners and six horses. One of the Secessers requested the hostler to take good care of his horse, for he had had nothing to eat for two days."

GHOSTS AT FORT WARREN.

A correspondent of the Gloucester *Telegraph* writes from Fort Warren that there are nocturnal entertainments there, which are not exactly set down in the routine life of the soldier, which is said to be "always gay." He says that spiritual phenomena mix themselves up with the midnight duties of the sentinels who keep their "lonely rounds," and that figures of a supernatural character have recently appeared to some of them in the lonely hour of night, in the vicinity of some rebel graves, and the image of an old woman has been seen vindictively frisking about the ruins of an old building from which she was ejected some time previous to her death. "If," he adds, "they should prove to be the veritable ghosts of the buried rebels, they may some night feel the effects of a Yankee bullet, as it would be some satisfaction to shoot even the apparition of a rebel, as long as we are where we cannot get a sight at a real one. On the other hand, the propriety of shooting the female ghost might be seriously questioned as a breach of true gallantry, where the presence of the fair sex is so unusual as at Fort Warren."

MAYOR BROWN, OF BALTIMORE.

From the Baltimore Sun, Jan. 21.

We are requested to publish the following correspondence, which recently took place between Mayor BROWN and the Government, in regard to the renewal of his parole:

BOSTON, Jan. 1, 1862.

Marshal Keyes, Boston:

SIR: I called twice to see you during this week, and in your absence had an understanding with your deputy that I was to surrender myself to you this morning, on the expiration of my parole, in time to be conveyed to Fort Warren, and I have accordingly done so.

As you have not received any instructions from Washington in regard to the course to be pursued with me, I shall consider myself in your custody until you have had ample time to write to Washington and obtain a reply.

I desire it, however, to be expressly understood, that no further extension of my parole is asked for or would be accepted at this time.

It is my right and my wish to return to Baltimore, to resume the performance of my official and private duties. Respectfully,

(Signed) GEO. WM. BROWN.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, 1862.

John S. Keys, Esq., United States Marshal, Boston:

SIR: Your letter of the 4th inst., relative to GEORGE W. BROWN, has been received. In reply, I have to inform you that if he desires it, you may extend his parole to the period of thirty days.

If not, you will please recommit him to Fort Warren, and report to this department.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) F. W. SEWARD,

Acting Secretary of State.

BOSTON, Jan. 10, 1862.

Marshal Keyes, Boston:

SIR: In my note to you of the 4th inst., I stated that I did not desire a renewal of my parole, but that it was my right and wish to return to Baltimore to resume the performance of my private and official duties.

My note was in substance, as you informed me, forwarded to Hon. W. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State, in a letter from you to him. In reply to your communication, F. W. SEWARD, Acting Secretary of State, wrote to you, under date of the 6th inst., that you may extend the parole of GEORGE W. BROWN, if he desires it, but if not, you are directed to recommit him to Fort Warren.

It was hardly necessary to give me the option of an extension of parole which I had previously declined, but the offer renders it proper for me to say that the parole applied for by my friends to enable me to attend to important private business, affecting the interests of others as well as myself; that the necessity growing out of this particular matter of business no longer exists, and that I cannot consistently with my ideas of propriety, by accepting a renewal of the parole, place myself in the position of seeming to acquiesce in a prolonged and illegal banishment from my home and duties. Respectfully,

(Signed) GEO. WM. BROWN.

On the 11th inst., Mr. BROWN returned to Fort Warren, and on the 14th an offer was made by the Government to renew and extend his parole to 90 days, upon condition that he would not pass south of the Hudson River. This was also declined by him.

MORE OF BUTLER'S EXPEDITION.

From the Boston Journal, Jan. 21.

The remaining vessels fitting out at Long Wharf, for Gen. BUTLER'S Expedition, are nearly all ready for the reception of the troops and horses destined for the third detachment of the Ship Island corps. Nothing of much interest has transpired since the sailing of the steamer *Constitution*, and the wharf presents rather a quiet appearance to-day. The steam propeller *Saxon*, of 482 tons, Capt. JOSIAH SNOW, having received on board all her stores and outfit, remains in her berth all ready for sailing orders, which are expected at any moment. She is a very neat looking craft, very sharp and is rigged like a fore and aft schooner. Her cabin accommodations are ample for the purpose for which she is designed, and will make comfortable quarters for Gen. BUTLER and his staff, if they shall go in her. She is armed with two of SAWYER'S rifled cannon, and will have a crew of about fifty men.

There are also fitting out at the wharf three sailing ships, which have on board most of their cargoes and stores. The *Undaunted*, of Boston, 1,370 tons burden, besides a general cargo, will take out a large number of horses. In consequence of the disastrous result to the animals on board the *Kingfisher* on her recent voyage to Ship Island, the vessels now in port will be fitted with a substantial stall for each horse, and to prevent injury to them by the rolling of the ship, they will also have a supporting band to suspend them in an upright position. The ship *Ocean Pearl*, of Boston, 847 tons, is loaded with stores, and will also take horses. The ship *North America*, of Boston, 1,388 tons, has taken on board a large supply of commissary stores, and is now being fitted up for troops. The ship *Idaho* still remains in the stream, waiting the arrival of troops, for the transportation of which she has been especially fitted, and has ample accommodations for their comfort. She has been ready to sail for several weeks. All the above vessels are nearly ready for sea.

WESTERN VIRGINIA.

The following is the present location of the National regiments in Western Virginia: The Forty-seventh Ohio, Col. PORCHNER, is at Tompkins' Farm, above Gauley Bridge; the Twenty-eighth Ohio, Col. MORSE, at the Bridge; the Twenty-third and Thirtieth Ohio, of Schenck's Brigade, at Fayetteville, near Cotton Mountain, ten miles from Gauley; the Thirty-seventh Ohio, Col. STIPERI, at Clifton, on the Kanawha, between Charlestown and Gauley Bridge, though now absent on an expedition; Col. GILBERT'S Regiment is now on the Kanawha, ten miles above Charlestown; the Twelfth Ohio, Col. WHITE, is at Charlestown; the Eighth Virginia at Buffalo, below Charlestown; the Eleventh Ohio, Col. DEVILLIERS, at Point Pleasant; and detached companies of the Thirty-fourth of Col. PILATT'S Zouaves at Windfield, Barboursville and Guayandotte, below Charlestown. These troops are all in fine fighting condition, with few sick—the hospitals well supplied with every necessary.

GOVERNMENT WORK IN NEWARK, N. J.

From the Newark Mercury, Jan. 20.

The stimulus and activity given to the industrial interests of the country by the gigantic preparations which the Government has been making to arm and equip the immense armies it has put in the field, has, as would naturally follow from the wide reputation which our city enjoys for skilful and varied manufacturing pursuits, been felt amongst us, in perhaps as great a degree as in any other place. While it is scarcely possible to give in detail the number of articles produced, of each kind, or the exact amount of money expended by the Government amongst us, we have been able to collect some general facts of interest, which we present.

It has been computed by those best competent to judge, that the sum expended for work produced in our city, to be used by our army and navy, will not fall short of $2,000,000. There have been made saddles, harness, stirrups, gun-carriages, shoes, clothing, tents, knapsacks, haversacks, swords, bayonets and sheaths, and a variety of smaller articles, too numerous to mention.

It is estimated that not less than 50,000 saddles and 200,000 knapsacks have been turned out in our city alone. Of tents, there have been also a large number made—three different establishments being engaged in their manufacture. The largest or these has produced, of various kinds, including marquees, wall, hospital, servants, bell, sutlers, &c., 10,000 tents, having employed nearly 300 men constantly, and consuming, since Oct. 1, over 134,000 yards of COLT'S canvas, made at Paterson, in this State.

These figures will serve to give an idea of the productive energy of Newark, and of the extent to which that energy has been employed.

PENNSYLVANIA.

From the Philadelphia Press.

We understand that the State of Pennsylvania having already exceeded her quota of troops to the General Government, is now willing to place at its disposal, within the next ten days, a complete division of soldiers; in other words, to rendezvous at Philadelphia nine new regiments of infantry and one new regiment of cavalry. We have soldiers enough in the State, organized and mustered into the service as companies, and now awaiting orders at various recruiting stations, to make this division, and Gov. CURTIN has tendered it to the General Government. This idea of his Excellency is to embark this exclusively Pennsylvania division at Philadelphia, on a Southern expedition, and under the command of a Penn-sylvania General like HEINTZELMAN, FRANKLIN or REYNOLDS. It is thought that other expeditions will be sent to the Southern States speedily, and we can see no reason why these troops should not be employed on such duty. There are facilities at Philadelphia for fitting up an expedition promptly and thoroughly. There are soldiers here praying for an opportunity to carry the flag of the Union into the extreme South, and the General Government could pay no better compliment to the State of Pennsylvania than to accept the proffer of her Governor.

GOV. ANDREW AND GEN. BUTLER.

THE CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO THE EQUIPMENT AND OFFICERING OF REGIMENTS.

Governor ANDREWS has transmitted to the Legislature the correspondence relative to the New-England Division, in accordance with an order of the House. It is very voluminous, and we can only hint at it:

The War Department conferred with Gov. ANDREW relative to the furnishing of troops for Gen. SHERMAN, which was followed by a confidential letter from SIMON CAMERON, asking that three regiments be placed under the command of Gen. SHERMAN. Then a telegram came from Lieut.-Col. DALTON, saying that WARDWELL had been authorized to raise a regiment, and that no more such irregularities were promised by the Secretary of War. The Governor then wrote a letter to the President, saying: 'We are raising five new regiments, all of which I mean to place under command of SHERMAN, if you can get an order, &c.' SHERMAN urged haste. Secretary CAMERON authorized BUTLER to raise a Division in New-England. The President wrote to ANDREW, speaking of this order, and hoped ANDREW would send his consent, as Governor of Massachusetts, by telegraph. Gov. ANDREW, same date, requests the Secretary of War that the *State* may be allowed to raise all additional regiments; says he will fill up SHERMAN'S corps first; and do all he can for BUTLER. A State order was promulgated, prohibiting enlistments except for specified regiments. (See General order No. 16.) The Secretary of War wrote to Gov. ANDREW, "Select the regiments yourself for SHERMAN, and fill him up first." Same day ANDREW offers BUTLER the Twenty-eighth regiment. Gov. ANDREW wrote to Gen. SHERMAN urging him not to let Gen. BUTLER divert the forces pledged to him. SHERMAN called the attention of the Secretary of War to the subject. The War Department ordered PAYMASTER LEARNED to furnish BUTLER with wealth, and ordered ANDREW to send BUTLER three regiments at Hennessy. Next it said, "Send the next regiment to SHERMAN." BUTLER sent ANDREW his order, assuming command of the New-England District. ANDREW wrote to BUTLER, "I have constantly declared that I would not concur in a policy, which by crowding the competition of regiments, would be fatal, or very dangerous to successful recruiting, and I apprehend that we have already been overdoing the business by attempting to raise one cavalry, eight infantry regiments, and three artillery batteries at the same time." Yet the Governor says he will authorize a new regiment for BUTLER to be commenced in about ten days. ANDREW wrote to the War Department, asking what was BUTLER'S power and position, and whether any of our soldiers half a mile to pay or feeding sworn in,' saying if that was done for BUTLER it should be done for all. CAMERON answered, 'We cannot have any in advance. BUTLER is authorized to concentrate a brigade for special service, all of which is to be organized under the several Governors of the Eastern States.' ANDREW throws the statute at the Secretary. ANDREW writes a long letter to the Secretary, complaining of BUTLER'S appearance as a recruiting officer, saying that he had placed the Twenty-sixth and Twenty-eighth at his disposal.

ANDREW is not "one time" to BUTLER; will answer a written communication. BUTLER answered shortly, desiring an interview of five minutes, says if personal reasons are against the interview, the interview is not desirable. Gen. A. says it is a personal obstacle. Ah, no! he has been pleased with BUTLER'S society, which has been particularly agreeable to him. He is very busy, and BUTLER'S letter indicates a difference of memory relative to an oral conversation referred to. BUTLER asks for a room at the State House for his headquarters, emboldened, as he says, by the fact that Gen. WILSON had one. ANDREW says he has no rooms to let; that WILSON had his room without his consent, almost by accident, and to the inconvenience of all business in the executive wing. It was a bad precedent, not to be followed. CAMERON wrote to ANDREW that he had agreed that WILSON'S regiment should come to Washington, and another regiment was to be furnished to SHERMAN in its place. BUTLER wrote a very ironical letter, praying for leave to recruit a regiment and a mounted corps, and asking if it appeared too much to 'his Excellency' for him (BUTLER) to recommend the officers for commissions. The 'Assistant Governor,' Lieut.-Col. BROWNE, and Military Secretary, acknowledged the receipt of the letter—the Governor being absent. Mayor SARGENT, of Lowell, asked if BUTLER'S troops would receive the State bounty for their families. DWIGHT FOSTER, Attorney-General, answers, that if the officers are commissioned by the Governor, the men will receive the bounty for their families. The Governor wrote a patriotic letter to Mayor SARGENT, hit BUTLER in the ribs, and says troops in the Twenty-sixth and Twenty-eight regiments, placed at the disposal of BUTLER, will receive State aid.

BUTLER published General Order No. 2. BUTLER asked Gov. ANDREW to commission officers of one company raised under his orders. ANDREW declined, and reviewed things, saying that the company was not raised in a regular manner. BUTLER wanted an answer to his letter relative to being authorized to raise a mounted corps. ANDREW said on no consideration should the enlistment of any other cavalry or dragoons, or mounted soldiers, be permitted until the First Cavalry, under Col. WILLIAMS, was full. BUTLER ordered Col. STEVENSON, Massachusetts Twenty-fourth, to deliver up five persons enlisted in his regiment. Gov. ANDREW ordered Col. S. not to do it. BUTLER ordered Col. DIMMICK, at Fort Warren, to deliver them, but didn't send the names. The Governor insisted that Col. S. should not give them up, as BUTLER had no authority to enlist men in Massachusetts, except in the Twenty-sixth and Twenty-eighth. The Governor wrote a letter to the Adjutant-General of the United States Army, reviewing matters, and asking for an order to take BUTLER'S recruits, and fill up the Twenty-eighth, Fifteenth and Twentieth Regiments. He speaks of the departure of the Twenty-sixth Regiment and the Fourth Battery, without officers commissioned. In short, he writes a long letter, and asks for the disposition of existing facts, and for immunity for the future.

General Order No. 105 U. S. A. orders that no more regiments or batteries be organized, and that those started be filled up. BUTLER asks to have the officers of the Fourth Battery commissioned. A. G. BROWNE, Military Secretary, writes a letter to the General, by direction of the Governor, which BUTLER returned, as not being of proper address or signature. ANDREW then wrote an ironical letter to "Major-Gen. BENJ. F. BUTLER, &c., &c., &c.," declaring with biting sarcasm that he did not know how to instruct Col. BROWNE to amend his letter so as to make it admissible, and he begged a precise statement of the fault which was in it. Gen. BUTLER answered through his Adjutant-General that the letter of Col. BROWNE was signed by Gen. BUTLER, and directed to Gov. ANDREW, as a coördinate man, whereas Lieut.-Col. BROWN presumed to address the Major-General himself. BUTLER also quoted the army regulations. ANDREW, through BROWNE, then wrote a letter to Asst. Adjt.-Gen. STRONG, declaring that no man can be coördinate with the Governor in his State, with the single exception of the President, and that the army regulations had nothing to do with the Governors of States. Gov. ANDREW also brings up a letter received from BUTLER, using distinct and prominent quotations to inclose the words 'His Excellency' whenever he used them, and always using those words in the third person, instead of speaking to the Governor directly.

Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS then wrote to Gov. ANDREW, under date of Dec. 23, inclosing a roster of the Eastern Bay State Regiment, asking the Governor to commission the officers designated, and give the regiment a number, as of Massachusetts. Gen. BUTLER had approved the roster. Gov. ANDREW wrote to the Department, refusing to comply, and giving his reasons at length. The Governor also wrote a letter to the Secretary of War, stating that if required he would yet undertake to organize the force into companies and a regiment, but he saw some names on the roster whom to commission would offend his sense of honor and of duty.

Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS wrote to Gov. ANDREW for a return of all two and three years' troops furnished by the State for the war, and all other companies recruited in the State under "independent acceptances." The Governor answered in detail, with many a hit at irregular enlistments under Gen. BUTLER. Jan. 15, THOMAS A. SCOTT, Assistant Secretary of War, wrote to Gov. ANDREW: "What number of troops can you have ready fully equipped for marching within one week from this date?" The Governor answered Jan. 17: "Please read communication of 9th to Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS. The proceedings of Gen. BUTLER prevented us from starting new regiments authorized; and the new army orders have taken everything out of my hands. I will do everything possible for the Government, if called on *and the orders adhered to.*" Copies of the above documents were sent to the Senators of Massachusetts, with a long letter from Gov. ANDREW, in which he declared that his letters to the Department had been unanswered. He closed by saying: "I am compelled to declare with great reluctance and regret that the whole course of proceeding under Major-Gen. BUTLER in this Commonwealth seems to have been designed and adopted simply to afford means to persons of bad character to make money unscrupulously, and to encourage men whose unfitness had excluded them from any appointment by me to the volunteer military service, to hope for such appointment over Massachusetts troops from other authority than that of the Executive of Massachusetts." CHARLES SUMNER, under date of Jan. 10, said to Gov. ANDREW:

"I am authorized by the War Department to say that if you will send on your programme with reference to Gen. BUTLER, it shall be carried out and the department given up. Please let me know your desires." Gov. ANDREW smartly answered, Jan. 14: "The President has my programme written replying to his telegram of last Saturday. My letters should be directly and not indirectly answered by the President or Department."

What wonder the Governor received the following:

JAN. 11.—I will be greatly obliged if you will arrange somehow with Gen. BUTLER to officer his two unofficered regiments. (Signed) A. LINCOLN.

And to this the Governor answered as mentioned above in his remarks to CHAS. SUMNER.

NEW-BRUNSWICK AND THE WAR.

ADDRESS BY LIEUT.-GOV. GORDON.

The St. John (N. B.) *Courier* reports a speech delivered at that place a few days ago, by Hon. ARTHUR GORDON, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province. Among other things, he said:

While on a visit to Paris, a year or two ago, I was considerably amused, on entering the *Jardin des Plantes*, where birds, beasts, plants, flowers, and many other novel and beautiful things are exhibited, to observe an immense and powerful lion reposing indolently in a cage, while around and about him numerous young dogs were capering and playing, snapping at the wasps, gnats, and flies, and at times biting at the lion. The lion did not at first appear to pay any attention to their mischievous yelpings and gambols, but, finally, when they became too troublesome and annoying, he arose, and, stretching out his ponderous paw, uttered one low but ominous growl, and at once the yelping, barking, snapping curs fled tremblingly away. [The incident appeared so appropriate to the present position of England and the United States that the audience, without waiting for the application, greeted his Excellency with loud and long-continued applause.] Well, the low growl of the lion had been heard across the ocean, and the whole host of petty politicians and newspaper editors in the United States, who, I believe in my heart, are at the bottom of all the rancorous feeling which exists, will, no doubt, be awed into silence. The great national heart, I believe, has always beaten with kind and generous feelings towards Great Britain. They and we have sprung from the same stock, and speak the same language; and, bound together by the same ties, it is but right that we should extend to them our best wishes for their welfare and prosperity.

I have heard some young persons connected with the volunteers express regret that there is to be no war with the United States at the present time. Do they know what war is? It is quite clear they do not, otherwise no hankering after war would ever find lodgement in their breasts. In these provinces we know comparatively little of the horrors of war; in the mother country, unhappily, they know more about the evils of war. Within the last eight years the continent of Europe has been the scene of fierce and deadly strife. There are those on the platform who know something of war—have witnessed its fearful ravages; and no man who has so witnessed it would, he might say, be unwilling to utter, in the language of our prayer book, "Give peace in our time, O Lord!" The sight of the frightful carnage inflicted on the battle-field, whether witnessed during or after the battle, is enough to appal the stoutest heart, and move the sensibilities of the most obdurate. War means increased taxation—it means the depriving of luxuries from those who have been accustomed to so indulge—it means desolated homes, wives made widows, children rendered orphans, fathers and mothers made childless—it means the suffering of social ills—it means that the strong arm, which should be employed in sustaining a family, is employed in the destruction of men—it means the prostration of science and literature—it means pestilence, want, famine, and every calamity and woe that can inflict misery which man can inflict upon his fellow man. Frightful and terrible as war is, there are some evils which are immeasurably greater—some causes which render war even holy. When the honor of our country, and the safety of our homes are at stake, it can then be considered just and necessary to engage in war. Our neighbors over the border talk as if they might, with impunity, march from one end of the British North American Provinces to the other. I will not say how vain is this idle boasting. To defend the inviolability of this Province from the wanton hand of aggression, there is not an arm capable of handling a weapon that would not be ready to fight. We will not endeavor to provoke a quarrel with our American neighbors, we trust that they will seek no cause of quarrel with us. If they do, however, seek a quarrel with us unnecessarily, we advise them, with all their arrogant boasting, to look out for themselves! If they should attempt to carry out their idle threats, in your name, I say, let them come on if they dare!

THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

Mr. THURLOW WEED, in his last letter to the *Evening Journal*, writes:

"If our people knew how good and true a friend to America the Queen is, they would feel that we are not likely to be wronged in her day. Her Majesty is in deep affliction now. In Prince ALBERT she had both a devoted husband and a discreet counsellor. But though fully realizing the magnitude of her bereavement, she bears up under it with Queenly fortitude. Sir HENRY HOLLAND, who, taking a kind interest in the health of my daughter, calls in frequently, says that, in her deep sorrow, the Queen proves herself equal to the great trust.

I should like to gossip with the readers of the *Journal* about London, as I did in 1842, and again in 1852; but solicitude about our own country, in her day of trial, unfits me for any kind of relaxation. I have visited neither gallery of art, theatre nor opera, in Paris or London. And yet, socially, I see more of London than ever I expected, for almost every day brings its breakfast or dinner in the highest circles. Yesterday, dining with Mr. EVANS, at the Reform Club, I met Mr. THACKERAY, who told me he had recently received a barrel of beer from our mutual friend, ARCHY DUNLOP, of Watervliet."

The Fable About Garibaldi in Brazil.

LETTER FROM THE AMERICAN CONSUL AT RIO DE JANEIRO TO THE JORNAL DO COMMERCIO.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Saturday, Dec. 7, 1861.

Will you allow me a small space in your excellent paper, to correct a report, which I deem to be a matter of importance to the people of the United States. I have noticed that your journal, in common with the Press of Brazil, has given wide currency to the statement so often made by certain portions of the European Press, "that GARIBALDI had been offered by the Government of the United States the *supreme command of its armies*, and that he had been urged by the Government to accept the appointment!" When this report was first made, I felt convinced it would deceive no one, and was not worth the trouble of contradicting. But, since the Press of Brazil, and the European papers (even as late as the last steamer) reiterate the charge, and many intelligent persons have called upon me relative to the matter, I have concluded to place the Government of the United States right before the people of Brazil.

The whole statement, then, is utterly untrue. GARIBALDI *has never been offered the command of the armies of the United States, nor will he be. The idea of offering it to him has never been entertained by the United States Government at any time.* It is simply ridiculous to suppose that the people of the Uunited States will look to a foreign Power to furnish them with a suitable commander for their armies.

But this statement is but a specimen of a large number of others, with which a portion of the European Press is filled. Some are made through *ignorance*, and others with *deliberate malice*, in the hope of destroying the confidence of the world in the greatness and resources of the United States. I trust that the people of Brazil—between whom and the American people exists happily the most intimate and friendly relations—will not be deceived by any such means into a belief unworthy of themselves, or derogatory to the dignity and power of the Government of the United States.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

RICHARD C. PARSONS,

Consul of the United States.

The Truth About Lieut. Maury.

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

Mr. THURLOW WEED, in his reply to M. F. MAURY'S letter to Admiral FITZROY, uses the following language:

"Lieut. MAURY, long in charge of our National Observatory, and the author of that valuable work, *The Physical Geography of the Sea*, enjoys a world-wide reputation, of which all his countrymen were justly proud."

Permit me to express my dissent from that opinion about the pride of Mr. MAURY'S countrymen in his scientific reputation. He never had any scientific reputation amongst those competent to form an opinion of his works. "His reputation was created by those writing in favor of works they did not understand." This is nearly the language of the Committee of the Institute of France when the report was made against his admission as a member of that body, and this is true.

It may be asked how Mr. MAURY has gained such an extended reputation. The answer is simple enough—with a splendid observatory, any number of officers at his call to write, and plenty of money to use, he organized the greatest system of personal puffing the world ever saw; and as hydrographical knowledge is not so extended as it should be, the puffing succeeded amongst the masses. But the opinions of the scientific and practical men were always adverse to the accuracy of his views and the utility of his works.

Mr. MAURY counts, in his letter, amongst the wrongs of the South, that the North built too many navy-yards; the only useless navy-yard was that of Memphis—Mr. MAURY'S own creation entirely. He also asserts that the North did the South great injustice in not giving them their share of light-houses; I have prepared and printed a list of 125 lights extinguished or destroyed by the rebels.

He also says "there is a price set on his head," and that he fights with a halter round his neck. The first statement is untrue—the second should be true. The proper punishment to be awarded to Mr. MAURY, in case he is taken after the rebellion is crushed—unless it may be thought too cruel—would be to sentence him to solitary confinement, with a copy of his book of directions, and copies of wind and current charts, to revise. GEO. W. BLUNT.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1862.

The Organ of the Concert Saloons—An Appeal to the Legislature.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you not gratify the decent portion of the community by calling the attention of the Legislature, in connection with the measure proposed for the suppression of the "Concert Saloons," to the need of stringent legislation against the *Assignation Bulletins* daily published in a notorious newspaper of ill-fame in this City? The "Personal" and "Matrimonial" columns of the *Herald* grow more shameless and loathsome every day, teeming with *undisguised* proposals for prostitution, which certainly come within the spirit of even the most lenient repressive statutes of all civilized countries. If such publications are not indictable at common law, it must be held that the common law recognizes no such interest as social purity or public decency. Be this as it may, there is a practical necessity for legislation to secure the arrest of this loathsome and aggressive infamy.

Is it too offensive to decency to inform your readers at Albany of the character of the outrages in to-day's *Herald*, as a sample? Not to speak of the regular and unfailing batch of half-disguised assignations, solicitations and proposals of an infamous nature, notices like these are now becoming rife in the columns of that printed pimp: "The proprietor of a large hotel desires a young lady as housekeeper—*nominally*." The requisites are *youth, beauty* and *accomplishments*." "A gentleman of warm disposition, and always ready for a frolic, desires to correspond with some lady of ardent temperament, well-formed," &c., &c. The "Matrimonial" column, in short, now contains quite as many bold invitations of this kind, uncloaked by any a fusion to marriage, as it does of real or pretended matrimonial proposals. Can it be possible that the elected guardians of society will permit this to go on unchecked? S.

"The World's" Veracity on Money Matters.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I observe that the *World* has of late taken upon itself the task of lecturing the New-York Press upon money matters, and has set itself up as a sort of Sir Oracle upon everything connected with currency. Before, however, attempting to correct others, it would be as well for that journal to pay greater attention to the accuracy of its own statements.

To suit its purpose in its recent line of argument on the currency question, it has twice of late editorially stated that, "in the years, 1812, 1813, 1814, and 1815 the Bank of England pound note, or twenty shillings," was not worth more than seven or eight shillings.

I find that it is stated by Mr. J. R. MCCULLOCH, who is, I presume, a more trustworthy authority on the subject than the *World*, that Bank of England paper "in 1812 was at an average discount, as compared with bullion of 20¾ per cent.; in 1813, of 23 per cent, and in 1814, *when the maximum of depreciation was attained*, it was 25 per cent." Now, "according to Cocker," this would lead me to understand that the *actual* note, at its lowest ebb, was worth not less than seven shillings, or double the value placed upon it by the *World*.

I would kindly suggest for the perusal of your pious coutemporary, the passage of Scripture which says, "Why beholdest thou the mote that is in thy brother's eye, but perceivest not the beam that is in thine own eye," and request a consideration of the censure which is found in the context.

Yours, &c., FAIR PLAY.

American Representatives Abroad.

From the Messager Franco-Americain.

It is in the nature of questions which interest humanity to lose the peculiarities they have at the outset in order to assume a character of generality calculated to make them understood by the universality of men. As soon as this transformation is realized, the idea expressed is more important than the people concerned. And as ideas are eminently cosmopolitan, as they have for country the whole world, it follows that we find them scattered a little everywhere. The war which the United States are now carrying on being not an isolated fact interesting only to those concerned in it, is precisely in that case. Covering with its conflagration the whole surface of a great empire, perhaps the abolition of four millions of souls, it is not difficult to understand how it finds an echo in the mind and in the conscience of European populations. Whether we go to Paris or London, to St. Petersburg, or to Peking, we are sure to meet with the sentiment of wounded interests with the complications it suggests and the dangers it involves. Above all, what people principally find in the war, it is the promises kept in the back-ground,—promises which future events will undoubtedly realize.

Let us not then wonder if Paris, the only city where general questions find a hospitable home, and from whence they start to circulate all over the world, is concerned about America. It is not necessary to have been to France to know that all the questions interesting the life of humanity, humanity and freedom, must oftentimes find their settlement there. Since the last century, when FRANKLIN moved the sympathies of the French and brought back a French army, till the battle of Solferino, which produced the Kingdom of Italy, there is not a great political and social fact which had not Paris for theatre and Europe for echo. Must we then wonder if, as in 1776, the Americans begin to turn their eyes toward that capital, and to seek thither, either a hope or a solution?

However, it is to be regretted that in the intellectual struggle now going on, at three thousand leagues from us, the strength be so unequally divided between the two parties which want the favor of public opinion, that hitherto it is the South which has had all the advantage. As to the North, hardly has it maintained itself on the ground it occupied on the beginning of the war. The reason of this is very simple. It is not because the French have a better predilection for the principles it represents. Quite the contrary. But the North remains in the shade; it neither speaks nor writes, and little by little it happens that it is forgotten.

Not so with the South, which moves, writes, perorates, preaches, makes stump speeches, and by dint of exertion succeeds in persuadiog the Europeans that it is right. Thus, whilst it sends to London its ablest statesmen and most eloquent speaker, Mr. YANCEY—that Mr. MANN, on terms of intimacy with French journalists and statesmen, takes the route of Paris—that Judge ROST, the Louisianian millionaire, opens his *salons* to the merry tribe of literary Bohemians, what is the North doing? It dispatches to London Mr. ADAMS, a learned man, undoubtedly, and of good manners; but cool and reserved, and entirely divested from that sympathetic fibre which solicits confidence and commands friendship. The thing is so much the more to be deplored, that the circumstances in which the United States were placed at the time of the commencement of hostilities, required a great suppleness of character, much suavity of manners, and those persuasive forms which are not to be found with the American diplomat.

Has the Government of the United States been more fortunate in the choice it made of Mr. DAYTON to the embassy of Paris? The thing is more than doubtful. Mr. DAYTON is a man of great sense, a tried patriot, a progressive politician; is so cool in his relation, that, instead of the sympathy his person and the cause he represents deserve, people experience for him simply this respectful esteem which they are wont to bestow indistinctly upon all the members of the diplomatic body. Besides, he neither understands nor speaks our language. What a difference between him and Mr. MANN, who speaks and writes it fluently, and Judge ROST, who spends his time in the composition of pamphlets, in which Mr. LINCOLN is represented as an odious tyrant.

The same thing may be said of Mr. BIGELOW,—certainly a very distinguished gentleman, but unable to speak twenty words of French in conversation. Also, what is the result of this? Whilst the *salons* of representatives of the South are frequented by French society, the *salons* of the representatives of the North remain empty. The only persons which meet there, if any, are Americans, or English Abolitionists. The effect of this upon the sociable and expansive nature of the French is easily conceived, and it is not necessary to be in Paris to have an idea of it.

Such was not the way of the founders of the American Republic. FRANKLIN spoke French nearly as well as VOLTAIRE himself, who, as it is known, was the godfather of his son. As to JEFFERSON, he wrote his first work, his *Notes on Virginia*, in that language. His influence was such on the mind of the Parisians that the two LAMETHS, BAUNAUE and DUPONT invited him to their private meeting. He was consulted; and in the letter in which he speaks of them, he compares the illustrious members of the Gironde to the sages of Greece and Rome.

The North must not, then, be astonished at the advantages obtained by the Secessionists in Paris and London. To preserve its equilibrium, it need only make use of similar weapons. Let it emerge from its obscurity, let it break silence and show itself. On these conditions it is certain of the sympathies of Europe, and of the friendship of civilized nations.

Archbishop Hughes in Paris.

Correspondence of the London Star.

PARIS, Tuesday, Dec. 31, 1861.

Archbishop HUGHES still remains in Paris. For several Sundays, his sermons delivered in the Church of St. Roch attracted large numbers there. The Archbishop will proceed to Rome in the course of a few days, for the purpose of paying his respects to the Holy Father. Yesterday he dined in the Irish College, along with several of his countrymen who have obtained the same hierarchical position as this Irish-American prelate. They included the Archbishop of Abyssinia, of Peking, and the General of the Order of St. Vincent de Paul. Mgr. CRUISE, I to-day learned, was also amongst the invited, but not the guest of the rector of the Irish College. In the evening, Archbishop HUGHES, accompanied by some French and Irish Roman Catholic clergymen, and an Irish medical doctor, who bears the Cross of the Legion of Honor, made a call upon the American Consul, the first dressed in full canonicals. The *salons* of Mr. BIGELOW happened to be crowded with a brilliant company when they entered; and their sudden appearance caused no little stir, particularly amongst the Irish ladies and gentlemen there, who on this occasion bore witness to the truth of an old proverb, which says that blood is thicker than water, for there were doubtless many devout Protestants in the room who thoroughly fraternised with the clerical groups, the chief of whom was certainly the Archbishop of New-York. That person is a gentleman possessing a very superior degree of intelligence. There is a strength and geniality displayed in his conversation perfectly delightful, and a quickness of perception not less evident than a sagacity and good sense for which his countrymen by some fatality do not generally obtain any credit. Although now an old man, a constant residence since his eighteenth year in his adopted country has not in the least deprived him of a certain unaffected simple sociability. In no way verging on rough joviality, which, under circumstances favorable to the development of their character, makes the Irish more attractive and friend-gaining than almost any other people. In some respects this exceptional prelate is a thorough American. No Yankee that ever lived was a stronger Unionist, or had greater faith in the Federal system of the United States. He can only see one fault in it, and that is, the fatal concession made to South Carolina on her admission into the Union of granting a more extended electoral suffrage to her slave-owners than to other citizens. Somehow, Archbishop HUGHES is not the man to grow enthusiastic about anything, but he approaches enthusiasm when entering into an examination of the political machinery erected by the fathers of the great Republic, that, according to him, combines the action of strong local government and individualism with strong centralization. But in everything else he is an Irishman; his accent also might be excepted, as it does not belong to any country. There is something very pleasant in the manner in which he goes back to days long passed away, that were spent in his native land, when he converses with his companions, and in reading how one verse in men, accustomed to great affairs, and the best sense, a thorough man of the world, still retains an affectionate and lively recollection of spots in the old country that were familiar to him in youth.

The French Expedition to Mexico.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM A PROMINENT OFFICER.

A correspondent of the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, writing from on board the flag-ship of the French fleet in the harbor of Vera Cruz, makes the following interesting statements:

BEFORE V

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JAN. 26, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have no word of news from the Burnside Expedition this morning. Our latest dispatch from Baltimore, dated at 10 o'clock last night, states that up to that hour, the boat from Old Point Comfort, due in the morning, had not arrived—detained doubtless by the storm which prevailed on Friday night. She will probably bring some definite intelligence regarding the expedition.

Gen. HALLECK is determined that his order regarding the assessment of the property of rebels for the benefit of Union fugitives shall be carried out to the very letter. Several of the St. Louis rebels, who were recently assessed, having failed to pay promptly, their property has been seized, and additional assessment of twenty-five per cent. has been levied, in accordance with the terms of the order. One of these persons, a prominent merchant named SAMUEL ENGLER, having served a writ of replevin on the Provost Marshal, for the recovery of the property taken from him, he and his attorney were arrested, lodged in the military prison, and subsequently, under a special order issued by Gen. HALLECK, they were sent beyond the lines of the Department of Missouri, with a warning not to return without permission from the Commanding General, under penalty of being punished according to the rules of war. All persons attempting to interfere with the course of military law, will be dealt with in the same manner.

In a recent report to Maj.-Gen. BUTLER, Brig.-Gen. PHELPS writes that a French ship-of war had arrived at Ship Island, and that he was preparing to send her commander on his way to New-Orleans under a flag of truce; as his orders carried him there. This French officer states that France now has a fleet of twenty men-of-war in the Gulf.

As an offset to the statements of a Northern merchant, recently returned from New-Orleans, as to the invincibility of the South, which we publish this morning, it is said that a Southern merchant, who has been in the North several weeks, has arrived at the conclusion that rebellion is doomed; and he has been anxious to return to his home for the purpose of investing a large amount of money, which he put into Confederate bonds, in cotton. He has found it impossible, however, thus far, to get through the lines. The strength of the Government, and the determination of the people to subjugate the rebels, astounded him.

It is said that letters from New-Orleans and other Southern cities are still received at New-York and Boston, some of the letters containing remittances. They probably are in the first place sent by a vessel running the blockade, and thence by regular mail.

The Boston journals announce that there is a strong probability of a speedy settlement of the Andrew-Butler trouble by the authorities at Washington, upon a basis satisfactory to the Government and people of Massachusetts, and which will put an end to the present anomalous state of affairs.

Seventeen rebel prisoners, from HUMPHREY MARSHALL'S force, were brought down from Catlettsburgh, Va., on the steamer, and arrived at Cincinnati on the 21st. They looked sorry enough, and might well be accepted as the counterpart of Falstaff's troops, as described by himself, in consideration of the fact that the redoubtable HUMPHREY MARSHALL has been dubbed the "fat knight," owing to his early propensity to blow and brag: "My whole charge consists of ancients, corporals, lieutenants, gentlemen of companies, slaves as ragged as Lazarus in the painted cloth, when the glutton's dogs licked his sores. * * * A mac fellow met me on the way, and told me I had unloaded all the gibbets, and pressed the dead bodies. No eye hath seen such scarecrows. I'll not march through Coventry with them—that is flat." The similitude holds good here, too; and the last may be the reason HUMPHREY concluded not to march through the United States, and lay the country waste with fire and sword.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate a petition was presented for the incorporation of the State Homœopathic Society. A bill to stop the sale of swill milk was reported. The bill in relation to unauthorized banking was then debated in Committee of the Whole during the rest of the session.

In the Assembly, a favorable report was made on the bill to repeal the act relative to the publication of legal notices. The report was laid on the table. The bill to incorporate the New-York and Brooklyn Passenger and Baggage Express Company was introduced. Objection was made to its introduction, on the ground that it had already been rejected by the Assembly; but the objection was overruled, and it was referred to the Committee on the Affairs of Cities. Other bills were introduced—to regulate the fees for searches in the County Clerk's Office in this City; to punish frauds on laborers; to authorize Justices of the Peace to act in absence of Coroners; to establish academical departments in the free schools and other institutions of learning, and to authorize the incorporation of juvenile reformatory associations. In reply to a resolution of inquiry passed in the Assembly, the Governor sent in a communication, stating that volunteers who had enlisted, and had been honorably discharged after medical examination, had not been paid. The question whether legislation is necessary to secure pay to such men was referred to the Judge Advocate. The resolution recommending butter as a portion of the army rations was called up and passed, after being amended so as to include cheese also. The concurrent resolutions from the Senate, assuming the State's quota of the National tax; in favor of a law of Congress authorizing the States to assess and collect their proportion of the tax; and fixing the 30th inst. for the election of a Superintendent of Public Instruction and a Regent of the University. The bill to authorize the Supervisors of Kings County to raise a fund for the support of the families of volunteers was set down for debate in the first Committee of the Whole.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the arrival of the steamship *North Star* at this port, from Aspinwall on the 15th inst., we have later intelligence from the United States of Colombia and the South Pacific States. She also brings the mails and passengers from California, and $602,767 in specie.

We have no later dates from Central America, on account of the failure in the arrival of the steamer at Panama. At Bogota nothing new had transpired; but the new Government of MOSQUERA was operating regularly. In the State of Santander four battles took place on the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th of December, between MOSQUERA'S forces and the revolutionists, in which the former were successful. MOSQUERA had left Bogota to go to Antioquia to quell the rebellion there. In the State of Canca, also, there are still factions in arms against MOSQUERA. Venezuela is said to be in a horrible political condition, though no details are given. Arrangements were being made for opening the new French line of steamers between Havre and Aspinwall. Little driblets of cotton were passing across the Isthmus from Peru for Europe. It is very fine, but the staple is short.

We have late advices from South America through our Panama correspondent. Peru is tranquil under the military rule of Gen. CASTILLA, but plots were being hatched which required the utmost vigilance to defeat. At Callao the British ship *Susan G. Owen* had flaunted the Confederate rebel and the rattlesnake flags at her fore and main masts, with the British flag at the peak. On Christmas the new amphitheatre for bull fights was opened, and an immense concourse of people were present. From Bolivia we learn that the revolutionary attempt of Gen. FERNANDEZ had proved a failure; and President ACHA had nominated a new Cabinet. The insurgent MORALES had been defeated, with the loss of his men.

From Chili we learn that Mr. HENRY MEIGGS had commenced the work of building the Valparaiso and Santiago Railroad, and had 4,000 men employed. Business was dull and money scarce in Chili. From the Argentine Confederation we learn that the war between Buenos Ayres and the Confederacy had terminated by the triumph of the former. DARQUI had fled, and his General, URQUIZA, had laid down his arms. From Ecuador we learn that there had been a slight revolutionary movement, but it was quickly suffocated.

On Friday night, Marshal MURRAY ordered the arrest of WILLIAM DONALDSON on the charge of having been the supercargo of the slaver *Montauk*, which cleared from New-London, Conn., about a year ago. Two other parties were also arrested on the charge of having been connected with slavers.

A heavy wind commenced blowing from the northeast yesterday morning, and continued with considerable violence throughout the day. The rain came down in torrents, and the tides in both rivers rose to an unusual height. Numerous cellars and basements in South and West streets were flooded, compelling the occupants to take refuge elsewhere. In some instances merchandise was greatly damaged. The railroad trains coming to the City were over an hour behind time. Most of the vessels in the North River dragged their anchors, and one or two collisions took place, but fortunately no serious damage was sustained.

An interesting meeting of the New-York Teachers Association was held, last evening, on the occasion of the opening of their newly repaired reading and meeting rooms, in the building of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets. Addresses were made by Messrs. S. M. Perkins, David Scott, James W. Gerard, A. S. Hewitt, S. L. Woodford, N. J. Waterbury, and others, after which a bountiful collation was partaken of.

Hon. W. A. RICHARDSON, member of Congress from Illinois, has written to the Chicago *Post*, denying the statement, with which he had been charged, that the reason the army does not move forward was because some of the officers have brothers or relatives on the other side. He adds: "Relative to the repose or movements of the army of the Potomac or the West, or anywhere else, it is not my province to advise or direct. The President of the United States is the commander of all the armies in the Union. He has appointed our Generals, and has control of all our military movements, and it is with bad grace that those who were professedly his loyal supporters now attack him and his policy in a manner gratifying and profitable to disunionists and traitors only. As a member of the legislative branch of the Government I had no means of knowing, no reasons and no right to inquire of the Executive Department, when, why or where our army should or should not move, and I have never assumed to know or inquire any more than any other citizen."

Major GILLIAM, of North Carolina, and Lieut. WARD, of Norfolk, have been released from Fort Warren, and are now on their way to the South, where, by the terms of their release, they are to obtain the exchange of two Federal prisoners of equal rank. Major GILLIAM left Baltimore for Fortress Monroe on Thursday, and Lieut. WARD went on Friday. Capt. LUKE, Lieut. WISE and one other officer of the Hatteras prisoners also came up from Fort Warren on Thursday, and have gone South.

At the request of his mother, who went to Richmond for that purpose, JEFF. DAVIS released from custody Mr. T. D. SMITH, a student of Brown University, Providence, taken prisoner at the Bull Run battle. In her company he has arrived at Providence.

A number of carpenters have gone from Hingham, Mass., to ship Island, Gulf of Mexico, to perform the carpenter work of the new fort now in course of erection at that place. They will probably be gone about one year. The pay of the workmen is $1 75 per day and board, and that of the foreman $3 50 and board.

Maj. MERRITT has been selected as Engineer-in-Chief of the naval flotilla of the Western waters, and as Chief of Engineers on Gen. HUNTER'S Staff, with the rank of Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

In the FOWLER divorce case, stated in the TIMES of the 23d, the jury have rendered a verdict to the effect that neither party is entitled to a divorce. It will be remembered that each charged the other with adultery. The case was tried in the Common Pleas before Judge HILTON.

The severe storm on Saturday checked business operations. Breadstuffs were quiet, yet stiffly held. Cotton was inactive. The principal kinds of Provisions were in fair demand. Pork and Lard were rather dearer. Whisky was advancing. Groceries, Oils, Metals, Fish, Hemp, Hops, Laths, Lime, Seeds, Spices and Naval Stores, were in limited request. The Freight market was quoted, in some instances, firmer, but engagements were light.

NAPOLEON AND THE POPE—A DELPHIC UTTERANCE.—The Emperor of the French is in the habit of making brief speeches to the members of the Diplomatic Corps and the other officials, on the occasion of the New-Year's reception at the Tuileries. As for several years past these informal utterances of the master-spirit of European statecraft have been found to be remarkable foreshadowings of the events of the year, it is customary to attach a Delphic significance to the words that fall from the Imperial lips on these occasions. In this view there may be a really weighty meaning in one of the remarks which he dropped at the reception on the past 1st of January.

The Archbishop of Paris complimented the Emperor in the name of the clergy, and to his address NAPOLEON made this pregnant reply: "I am always much moved by the prayers which you address to Heaven for the Empress, for my son, and for me. The French clergy, so eminent by its piety and virtues, who know that *they must render unto God that which is God's, and to Cæsar that which is Cæsar's*, may count, you may assure them, upon my protection and my lively sympathy."

There is a truly French *finesse* in thus addressing an ecclesiastical body in scriptural phrase; while the condition on which his "protection and lively sympathy" are predicated was meant, and it was no doubt understood as it was meant, as a political prophecy. When he tells the Archbishop of Paris that the clergy should know the difference between what belongs to God, and what to CÆSAR, it is difficult to avoid the inference that "CÆSAR" is thinking of asserting rights which the clergy would not admit, if they had any choice in the matter. It is notorious that the French Archbishops, Bishops and Priesthood generally, have done their best to thwart the precept of the Gospel which the Emperor cites, by obstinately claiming for the Pope what belongs to VICTOR EMANUEL. Indeed, this powerful clerical opposition is the only thing that has prevented NAPOLEON from taking final measures to bring about the evacuation of Rome. It may be that he now feels sufficiently strong to brave this opposition, and do what we give him credit, at least, for *wishing* to do. Is this, then, another Delphic utterance destined to become, during the present year, a grand fact? Let us hope so.

Affairs at the Capital.

A number of leading citizens who went to Washington early in the week, have returned home. We conversed with one of them last evening, who evidently observed much to afford satisfaction in reference to the administration of affairs in the Department of War, and signs of harmony and success between the head of the Treasury and the Committees on Finance in the two Houses of Congress.

The changes in the War Department are substantial reforms. Mr. STANTON is not only a gentleman of profound ability, but of practical administrative skill. He enters upon his work with an honest sense of its great responsibilities and of the necessity of guarding its financial, as well as military details, besides studying the comforts and what is due to the bravery and successes of our volunteer soldiery. He has already impressed himself upon the loyal friends of the Government as a man of more than ordinary mark, not alone by his quick insight into the real duties before him through this extraordinary crisis, but by the personal industry and hearty earnestness which he has unquestionably brought to their performance. We learn that he is especially solicitous to stand well with the capitalists and other moneyed men of the country, who have promptly and generously contributed of their substance to the support of the war, and to whom the Government must look for the means of its further prosecution. "Tell your New-York people," said he to our informant, "that their money shall be faithfully applied, so far as my Department is concerned." He desires that they should understand this, and on the guarantee of his personal supervision of estimates, contracts and disbursements. That it is no idle promise, we have every assurance in the good name for sagacity and integrity which the acquaintances of Mr. STANTON universally accord to him.

The mist which had been thrown around the financial policy of the Treasury, under the general suspension of Specie payments, by the various and conflicting advice and schemes of certain parties who went to Washington to shape the measures of Congress and the Secretary with the warrant, as they claimed, of bank experience, has happily been dissipated. There is entire accord between Mr. CHASE and the Committee of Ways and Means, who have already reported their Loan and Currency bill, and who are as rapidly maturing their Tax bill as the novel character of the system and its complex details will permit. A National Currency, with the stamp of the Federal authority upon United States Notes, for popular circulation, *as a legal tender*, will constitute part of the machinery of both measures. There is no thought of leaving this Currency, without the stamp referred to, to the tender mercies of such of our self-important, and selfishly inclined bank leaders who have already given evidence of what they might do with it, by what they have done with the plain United States Notes already in circulation at their own counters and through their own Clearing-house. The Secretary now thoroughly understands not only the bearing of this opposition—partial it is known to be, as not one out of ten of the bank officers in New-York participate in its factious spirit—but the true drift of the popular feeling and preference on the subject.

The National currency of United States notes, convertible during the war into the public stocks, and subsequently, or on the general resumption of specie payments, by the banks into gold, will undoubtedly be adopted by Congress. It will be made part of the financial policy of the Administration. The reason why it will and must be adopted is, not alone its availability, but because there is no safe or practical alternative presented. The public have already seen the disposition of outside advisers of Mr. CHASE, and newspaper essayists and pamphleteers, to theorize on a hundred different schemes for the conduct of the Treasury and its currency, without being able to appreciate the readiness with which any one of them could be adapted to the pressing emergency of the Government. The competition, therefore, is not between the present bill and any other single scheme of finance, but the question is reduced to the alternative of adopting this measure, or none at all, of the currency nature.

The popular mind is prepared for a uniform currency of a National stamp and credit. Its establishment is not regarded simply as an expedient of the Treasury, but as one of the important powers, not to say duties, of the General Government, heretofore exercised on but two occasions in the history of the Constitution, which should no longer be neglected. The people will welcome the employment of such a currency, with its legal stamp and sanction, as they now favor and give circulation and confidence to the plain demand notes of the United States, against occasional and somewhat embittered opposition. We understand there is no thought entertained at Washington of making the present Currency bill a half-way measure, or of leaving the present $50,000,000 without the additional provision of uniformity and legality. No such risk of doubtful security or depreciation will be incurred. The bill will be amply backed by taxation, and the United States notes which it authorizes will be made a legal tender in all the operations of commerce, of trade, and of domestic economy, as well as in the vast receipts and disbursements of the Treasury.

Our Ministers at London and Paris.

We give place in another column to remarks of a French journal, of this City, in regard to the inefficiency of the American Legations at London and Paris. We do this, not because the article earns notice by its intrinsic merits, but simply because it gives expression to an opinion which has undoubtedly obtained great currency, without previously making its way into print, that neither Mr. ADAMS nor Mr. DAYTON is the man required by the crisis to represent this country at the *foci* of European opinion.

It is certainly true that the adroitness and industry of the rebel agents in Europe should have been met from the first by an exhibition of, at least, equal adroitness and industry on the part of persons in the interest of the National Government. Messrs. YANCEY, MANN and ROST were dispatched at the commencement of the insurrection to realize the most important part of the insurrectionary plan. They were to bring Great Britain and France into the quarrel as the allies of the South.

It would have been impossible to select three men more perfectly adapted to their mission. Mr. MASON had been so long engaged in diplomatic business by the State Department, and had so long filled the position of Assistant Secretary of State, that his acquaintance in European diplomatic circles was of the highest value. His companions, though without diplomatic training, were apparently gentlemen of elevated tone and culture, courtly, insinuating, plausible. There is no doubt they carried with them unlimited means of corruption and seduction. Their parlors and dining-rooms at London and Paris became the resort of that class of literary people, the Bohemians and secondary writers of the Press, whose talk is current about town as wit, and whose contributions to the journals aid so powerfully in molding public opinion. There is probably no newspaper in London or Paris that has not felt the influence of rebel gold. The more important of them, there is too much reason to believe, have been bought outright, and have wielded their editorial thunder with sole reference to the wages they were earning. Upon the arrival of news from America, which REUTER, the telegrapher, takes pains to report in the form most unfavorable to the Northern cause, there is a legion of writers, editorial and contributory, who set their pens in motion to distort and pervert and discredit the truth. Others, descending a grade lower in infamy, find constant employment in the invention of such falsehoods as appear daily in the Paris *Patrie*, and the London *Telegraph* and *Chronicle*. There is, in truth, no agency by which public opinion can be reached, corrupted, and misdirected, which the rebel agents have hesitated to use, and use to the best advantage. Social splendors; the blandishments of talented and seductive female diplomatists; the lavish employment of money, where money can be used most effectively; the management of the Press; the purchase of professional opinions upon disputed points of international law; the courtship paid to Cabinet Ministers, members of Parliament, Senators, Deputies;—by such acts as these, which there was no active influence to counteract the Southern agents have given a wholly incorrect and injurious bias to the current of European sentiment.

But the very presentation of the means thus used must relieve our Ministers in London and Paris from the reproach, in that they failed to combat the errors thus successfully propagated. The Ambassador has functions peculiar to himself, from which he can only depart by the sacrifice of his diplomatic character. He is accredited to a Government, not to a nation. If he condescends from his official position to enter the arena of newspaper controversy; if he make his *salons* schools for reforming public sentiment; if he employ money freely to buy public opinion, or hire those who shall guide or pervert it, he at once loses all title to recognition as a diplomatic agent, and his usefulness is at an end. The precedent in this matter was established by the United States in the case of citizen GENET. That envoy endeavored, by precisely such means as are now used by YANCEY and the rest, to bring American opinion to favor a French in preference to an English alliance. For such labors he received his dismissal from WASHINGTON.

It is certainly unfortunate that Mr. DAYTON and his subordinates are unacquainted with the French language. But the fact has not prevented the Minister from entertaining liberally at his legation, less ostentatiously perhaps than Mr. FAULKNER, his predecessor, but so as fully to maintain the traditions of the embassy. No complaint has been made of the failure of Mr. ADAMS to practice with even greater prodigality the rites of hospitality. And we have reason to know that both ministers have been incessant in their labors to inform the Cabinets to which they are commissioned of the true nature of the American issue, and the peaceful policy of the American Government. More than this they have no warrant to do. What else was to be done should have been the work of agents as little constrained by official position and etiquette as the rebel commissioners themselves. It may not be too late, even now, to employ such.

Our Growing Naval Power.

In furnishing vessels for our various naval expeditions, we are rapidly acquiring a very respectable National fleet, adapted not only for coast service, but, a large part of it, for action in any waters. The steamships which have been purchased and converted into armed vessels are many of them models of naval architecture, and nearly as strong as anything with wooden walls afloat—built for braving the stormy waters of our South Atlantic coast in Winter time as well as Summer, for traversing in all seasons the iron-bound coast line from New-York to Halifax, and for other service equally trying and dangerous. Elsewhere we publish a list of these purchased vessels, with their present armaments, from which it will be seen that, in a few months, our navy has been increased by seventy-nine steamers, mostly new, carrying 335 guns; beside sixty ships, and other craft, carrying nearly 200 guns. This, of course, is exclusive of an immense number of transport vessels which have been purchased, and which, armed with a pivot gun, might, in case of necessity, be very efficient in certain kinds of naval warfare. Beside this, too, the fleet of steam vessels now getting built by the Government is rapidly being launched and put into active service. That fleet consists of fourteen screw sloops, twenty-three screw gunboats, twelve light-draft steamers, and three iron-clad steamers, carrying altogether nearly 300 guns. A considerable number of these vessels are now doing good service on our coast and elsewhere; and our European news this morning announces that one of them, the screw sloop *Tuscarora*, has arrived at Southampton in pursuit of the *Nashville*. We should not be sorry if it came in contact with that insolent pirate craft not far out of the British Channel, so that John Bull might see out of what stuff our Navy—which he so much despises—is made. A letter this morning from one of our correspondents at Port Royal, also tells us what fine work our new gunboats are doing down there. They run up the creeks and rivulets, everywhere scattering and frightening the chivalry. Getting aground is to them a matter of no consequence; they ran ashore and then ran off again half a-dozen times during the last fight, and the conduct of the officers and crew of these plucky little ships seems to revive the old days of American naval gallantry. Our navy, everywhere, has done wondrously well during the war, and those who criticize it on account of the inefficiency of the blockade at certain points, should remember that our naval fleet has been very limited, and the work it had to perform prodigious.

There is one blot on our naval escutcheon however, and that is the career of the rebel privateer, the *Sumter*, culminating in the exploit which is recorded among our European intelligence this morning. It appears that the tidings conveyed in the dispatch of our Minister at London, Mr. ADAMS, and brought in the previous steamer, is only too true. The pirate ship has again given our war vessels the slip, and has escaped from her late scene of operations in the West Indies to the European coast, there to prey upon our rich merchantmen. Already she has captured and burnt three American vessels, the names of which are given. She has, moreover, after this piratical act, been hospitably received in the port of Cadiz, on the west coast of Spain. Unfortunately the present condition of maritime law prevents our doing more than making a barren reclamation against that Power. Let her understand, however, that it will not be forgotten, and will form one count in the indictment which is accumulating against her in the memory of the American people. But, in the meantime, there is one redress open to us. We know where the *Sumter* is. She must never be allowed to leave her present [illegible], at least never beyond the distance at which she becomes lawful prize. Let our navy see to this, and add to the energy and activity it has lately displayed, the crowning triumph of the destruction of the *Sumter* and the *Nashville*—the last remains of the rebel piratical marine.

A Group of Southern Heroes.

The true nature of the mission which the South is destined to fulfill has long been a pet subject of speculation with Southern statesmen. But it is only another evidence of the uncertainty of human prevision that the genius of the South, now that it has been left free to develop itself, expands in a wholly different direction from any set down in the prophetic programmes. It does not need to be half as philosophical as DR BOW'S *Review*, Mr. CALHOUN, or the Charleston *Mercury*, to see that the manifest destiny of the South lies in the line of the *Comic*. Already, during the brief period of the war, she has given us a group of grotesque characters, as genuinely funny and mirth-provoking as any in SHAKESPEARE or CERVANTES. Pass mentally in review the prominent figures in the rebellion and it will be seen that at least every other one displays elements that are intrinsically comic, and were it not for the grim earnestness of the cause they illustrate, they would perform the invaluable service of keeping the whole country in a broad grin. Take in illustration a couple of typical military and the same number of naval heroes; and as they and their exploits must be very fresh in the public memory, the lightest limning will answer all the purpose.

For jolly tars commend us to HOLLINS and TATNALL. Who can ever forget the two Commodores of "the little Confederate Mosquito Fleets?" HOLLINS, of the "ram," hero of the pungent peppering at the head of the Mississippi Passes—HOLLINS, for whom the Crescent City made a Sardinapalism of her whole meagre stock of lard oil, in order to illuminate in his honor—HOLLINS, who recently took his "ram" a-junketing *through* Memphis—HOLLINS, whom, as the fates will have it, the ungrateful South (Republics *are* ungrateful) has of fate declared to be an outrageous liar and humbug, and divorced from the "ram!" And TATNALL—the fussy and fugacious, the lying and crying TATNALL, who did such tremendous execution on our squadron at the time of the Port Royal bombardment, and dodged so gingerly up through the creeks, and has ever since kept the Union force in the Palmetto State in agony in anticipation of the descent of this "little Confederate Mosquito Fleet." Who shall say the South has not produced its naval heroes?

And for military heroes, what can the most exigeant imagination ask beyond MARSHALL and PILLOW—*par nobile fratrum?* PILLOW, the redoubtable GIDEON J., of Duck River, Tennessee—who dug the ditch on the wrong side at Camargo, and whom Gen. SCOTT was cruel enough to prove to be a liar and filcher of other men's dues. But alas, PILLOW has resigned, and all of comfort that is left us is the reminiscence of the unforgetable scene of the retiring review. As described in the Memphis *Appeal* by one who styles himself "An Humble Admirer," it was indeed a grand review. It is compared to NAPOLEON leaving the Old Guard at Fontainbleau. PILLOW rode past slowly with uncovered head, bowed low in grief. The Tennessee braves wept. PILLOW wept. "As the General rode silently through our ranks, with uncovered head, and tears rolling down his manly face, that mass of determined heroes became children again!" But this is a lachrymose piece, and one turns with a sense of relief to the recent exploit of MALSHALL, the Falstaff of the rebellion, who *marshalles* his braves the way that the should go in full retreat to Tennessee. HUMPHREY was a great soldier, so long as duty was confined to parade, noise, bombast, and epistolary correspondence. But when it came to powder, HUMPHREY was fain to confess his weakness, and hurry away, "larding the lean earth" as he passed along. The huge HUMPHREY was a coward on instinct, and we shall probably hear of him detailing his exploits to his rebel friends at Richmond in the following approved Falstaffian fashion: "I am a rogue if I were not at half-sword with a dozen of them together. I have 'scaped by miracle; I am eight times thrust through the doublet; four through the hose; my buckler cut through and through; my sword hacked like a hand-saw, *ecce signum*. I never dealt better since I was a man: all would not do."

We sincerely hope that the South will not take it to heart that the mission she seems called on to fill is not exactly of the kind her statesmen had prophesied, or despair because her Commodores produce universal cachinnation, and her Generals a grand guffaw. Let her consider that it is something to be able to keep the cold phlegmatic Yankees in perpetual good humor. Let her go on, and we dare say Old ABE—who knows a good thing when he sees it—will almost feel like forgiving her for the little affair of the rebellion. The mission of Bœotia was to produce blockheads, and the mission of the Southern Confederacy is to give birth to fantastic figures that set the continent a side-shaking.

Vagaries of International Law.

Able and successful as Earl RUSSELL has, in general, been as Foreign Minister, he has certainly not been consistent as an interpreter of international law. Our St. Thomas correspondent recently communicated a case to us somewhat similar to the *Trent* affair, in which his Lordship made a very different decision from that pronounced by him touching the abduction of MASON and SLIDELL; and his very contrary interpretations in these two parallel cases lead inevitably to the conclusion that the British Secretary has two strings to his juridical bow, and that his expositions of international law have been dictated by expediency rather than by conviction of immutable right. The case reported in the letter of our St. Thomas correspondent occurred in Central America. Anarchy, as is well known, is the normal condition of the Spanish-American Republics, and New-Granada, unfortunately, is no exception to the general rule. Now it happened, some time since, that the Conservative faction having gained the ascendancy in Santa Marta, certain commercial men of the defeated party, with their families, fled thence, and sought refuge in Jamaica. But when ARBOLEDA, the Conservative leader, and his principal followers, had been expelled from Santa Marta, the said refugees determined to return. Accordingly, they sailed from Kingston in the British steamer *Saladin*, and, in due time, arrived at Aspinwall, where ARBOLEDA and his faction had, in the interim, established themselves. The Conservative chief, on learning that some of his enemies were on board the *Saladin*, gave orders that they should be seized, and taken forcibly from the vessel; but, the British Consul at Aspinwall commanded the Captain of the steamer to hoist the British flag, and defied the New-Granadian officers to lay hands on the passengers. Under these circumstances ARBOLEDA thought it better to desist, and the returning refugees were suffered to proceed unmolested. Now in this case the British Consul acted well and with spirit, casting the ægis of his protection over innocent people, and shielding them from the vengeance of a sanguinary outlaw, who had no legitimate authority to claim them. But when the matter was reported to the Imperial Government, what was his reward? Why, a letter of reproof from the British Foreign Secretary to the British Minister at Bogota, condemning the Aspinwall Consul's conduct, and laying it down as a rule, that *no* MERCHANT *steamer or vessel could give right of asylum to any person or persons charged with either civil or political offences.*

Here is consistency! Mr. COWAN'S protection of these Santa Martan merchants and their families on board the *Saladin*—Mr. COWAN'S refusal to surrender them to an implacable and pitiless foe, who was himself proscribed by the New Granadian Government, and who, if he had got them into his possession, would probably have murdered them, Earl RUSSELL pronounces most reprehensible—a palpable infraction of the law of nations; but the act of the commander of the *Trent*, who admitted our rebels and traitors into his vessel, and peremptorily refused to give them up to Capt. WILKES, his Lordship holds to have been quite in accordance with the spirit and the letter of international law, and in the highest degree commendable! In the opinion of the British Foreign Secretary, ARBOLEDA, the outlawed chief of a defeated faction, would have been perfectly justified had he sent his minions on board the *Saladin*, and carried off forcibly the Santa Martan refugees, and yet the same authority has not hesitated to denounce the act of Capt. WILKES as an insult to the British flag, and an outrage of unprecedented enormity!

There is a story about the bull that gored a neighbor's ox, but Earl RUSSELL does not seem to have much respect for this or any other antiquated precedent.

NEW-ORLEANS IN A BAD WAY.—The City of New-Orleans must be indeed in a dreadful way when it is reported that all the gambling-houses have been closed. When a profligate comes to that pass that he has to leave off his vices, it is well accounted a sign of breaking-up. New-Orleans without gambling-hells? Preposterous! One might as well think of London without cockneys, Cologne without stinks, or New-York without Aldermanic thieves! It is announced, however, that the "sports" are holding indignation-meetings over this unheard-of raid on the profession. Well they may! If this measure does not make the Crescent City long to get back to the good old Union times, pray, what will?

MAYOR'S OFFICE APPOINTMENTS.—The Mayor has appointed WM. RICHARDSON, Messenger, at a salary of $800, in place of WM. MCKENNEY, and he has abolished the office of Assistant Messenger, heretofore held by Mr. J. HENNESSEY.

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.

Last Day of the Twenty-ninth Anniversary—Morning, Afternoon and Evening Sessions—Radical Speeches of Radical Men in the Morning and Afternoon, and Eloquent Addresses of Phillips and Manning in the Evening—John Brown Song—Speeches of Foster and other Extremists—The Covenant with Hell—The Closing Festival in Music Hall.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 24, 1862.

The second day of the Twenty-ninth Anniversary of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, has been the occasion of much more extravagance of statement, and *outré*-ism of manner on the part of the speakers than was yesterday. The first day's work, of which I sent you last night an extended synopsis, was moderate, comparatively conservative, and calculated in no way to offend the most sensitively organized mind. Such speakers as WENDELL PHILLIPS, GARRISON and ALGER, spoke as they have recently spoken in New-York and elsewhere—moderately, quietly, and in a manner entirely divested of fanaticism, but to-day has been given up almost entirely to another set and style of men, and they have made the most of their opportunity.

The day was fine—for Boston—that is, the East wind has kept away; the all-time chill, which is as familiar to Bostonians as HOLMES' poems or EVERETT'S orations, has not penetrated with its accustomed skill the sensitive cuticles of strangers, and it has been possible for people with top-boots and rubbers to cross the streets without drowning.

At an early hour the spacious hall was besieged by varied classes of society, and in a few minutes after the opening of the doors for the morning session, every seat was occupied, and many chairs were brought into the crowded aisles. I noticed one feature, which though an evidence of the independence of the audience, was hardly complimentary to the speakers. Very many ladies brought and used their knitting needles, others read from WHITTIER'S poems, from the daily papers and from private memoranda; others indulged in philanthropic conversation, interesting, but hardly courteous, to the rest of the audience; and others yet "played reporter," and wrote letters. Scattered through the house were demonstrative men and women, who, at certain points or periods, burst into tremendous applause, to the perfect astonishment of the majority of the audience, and occasionally to the annoyance of the orator. I at first thought the individuals referred to, were "jolly boys," who had come in for a lark, and were making fun of the affair, but close observation and subsequent conversation clearly demonstrated to my mind that they were *bona fide* brothers, and were anxious that the meeting should be warm.

The first speaker was Mr. STEBBINS, of Rochester and I regret to say that Mr. STEBBINS' appearance upon the platform, which was yesterday dignified by Messrs. PHILLIPS and GARRISON, was by no means calculated to increase one's respect therefor. Mr. STEBBINS is a very small man, but he made a very long speech. He has a peculiar pronunciation, as well as a peculiar grouping of words. He chips off short their ends, gives the letter S the hardest kind of a Z twang, and, whether intentionally or not, renders himself as far from ordinary humanity as possible.

Mr. STEBBINS began early in the morning, and continued far into the forenoon. He is for the instant arming of the negroes, who, according to the Stebbinsonian idea, are far more competent in military or civil life than his white-skinned brother, and placing them under charge of that eminent philosopher, who, alone of all the speakers yesterday, got upon the "rampage"—CHARLES LENOX REMOND, the colored orator of Salem. He described the charge that a regiment of colored cavalry, under the command of that brother, would be apt to make, if it could be pitted against a Southern army, and concluded that such a tremendous exhibition of fanatical bravery as would be given by these brave fanatics, would do more for the furtherance of the cause of the Union than the most splendid display of valor on the part of as many or treble the number of white soldiers. The reason why the black regiment would do better, he argued was on account of the *purpose* behind them—a purpose which would make McCLELLAN of some use, did he possess it, and without which he is absolutely of no account.

According to Mr. STEBBINS' somewhat rambling and very-hard-to-report statement, McCLELLAN has an immense army on the banks of the Potomac, with which he knows not what to do. Virginia sits at Manassas, daring him to advance, but he fears to accept the challenge; he is of no use whatever; his army is of no use; and all because he has no purpose, has no plan—has no idea of what he is fighting for, or rather what he ought to fight for, and on the whole he is rather an expensive, not to say a cumbersome, ornament.

Mr. STEBBINS then proceeded to relate, with a straight face, the most tremendous yarns about the barbarisms of Slavery, as exhibited in the refined society of New-Orleans. One, in particular, was worked up in most dramatic style, and drew from the vast audience of sympathizers groans and "Oh's" innumerable. It was about a "pure-minded young lady of the North, who was living at the South when the rebellion broke out, as a governess. She had never opened her mouth, either on one side or the other, and for her reticence, was taken by the most refined citizens of the Crescent City into the street, stripped of her clothing, and in the *presence of the ladies of the city*, subjected to the most outrageous and uncivil indignities, and when she, with woman's modesty, appealed to those of her own sex, they rudely rebuffed her and said she had got only what she deserved, and they wished every Yankee woman might suffer the same." The gentleman who made the above extraordinary statement evidently believed its truth, as he did that of the other similar assertions. He became wonderfully excited about it, and as he described the mental, physical and moral suffering of the young lady, he dropped his peculiar pronunciation and talked "like any other man." He complimented, in the highest style, the consistency of Mr. GARRISON, and assured the audience that the only paper in the City of New-York, which dared to stand near Mr. GARRISON, is the *Tribune*. He gave that journal the most elaborate puff, and a genuinely first-class notice, which, though doubtless intended for kindness, would hardly be considered so, either by Mr. GREELEY or the stockholders of the "*Tribune* Association." Mr. STEBBINS has recently been out West, and, according to his idea, the entire Western population is in a state of abolition excitement which amounts almost to frenzy. He told, with rolling eye and animated gesture, how everybody in that vast empire was ready to follow FREMONT in a scheme for immediate abolition, (forgetting that Gen. FREMONT has, time and time again, set his face resolutely against any illegal interference with the rights of loyal masters,) and that, had FREMONT desired it, he could have raised an immense host of freemen who would have pitched the Government and the Government's policy to the wiuds, and traveled southward on a mission of universal emancipation. After a long scoring of the New-York and Boston Press, none of which attend to their business, he proceeded to narrate a very extraordinary conversation that took place between a friend of his (name not given) and President LINCOLN, in which, after sundry amazing statements, that functionary remarked confidentially that he had "no policy," that he "allowed matters to drift along pretty much as they pleased," and that on the whole he was in no position to know or do more than the humblest citizen of the United States. This was received with shouts of laughter; and if Mr. STEBBINS' object was to make Mr. LINCOLN appear absurd and ridiculous, he succeeded to his entire satisfaction. He referred again to Mr. GARRISON'S unswerving fidelity, and the boldness of the *Tribune*, and concluded by eulogizing himself and all other "Reformers," who, like him, had began early, kept unceasingly at the work, and are now ready for the crown which by right belongs to those who have endured the cross.

HENRY C. WRIGHT, who for the past twenty-five years has been a prominent Abolition lecturer of the most pronounced character, created a normal excitement by introducing the following resolutions, every one of which was received with loud applause, indicative of entire acquiescence by the audience;

Resolved, That we regard the preservation of Liberty and the abolition of Slavery of more importance to the people of this and of all nations than the preservation of the Constitution and Government of the United States, or of any other particular form of Government.

Resolved, That Slavery is the foundation principle and animating spirit of the slaveholders' rebellion, and all efforts to crush the rebellion, not prompted and controlled by intense and enduring hatred of Slavery, and a supreme religious devotion to Liberty, must prove abortive.

Resolved, That the present war, on the part of the South, is *avowedly* a war for the abolition of Slavery, and on the part of the North, is, though *covertly*, and not in *form*, yet in fact and in its results, for the abolition of Slavery and the preservation of Liberty.

Resolved, That the present bloody and sorrowful conflict is not between rival States and Governments, but between *Liberty* and *Slavery*, and the conflict is inevitable, and can never be repressed but by the entire and unconditional abolition of one or the other of the conflicting powers.

Resolved, That until the friends of freedom and free institutions shall have the courage and honesty, openly and emphatically, to avow that they are struggling for liberty, and against slavery, they do not deserve, and cannot hope to succeed, in their efforts to bring the war to a speedy and triumphant issue.

Resolved, That no slaveholder, nor apologist of Slavery, can be true and loyal to a Constitution and Government whose object is "to establish justice, and secure the blessings of liberty;" and every concession to slaveholders because of their supposed loyalty is the foulest and most fatal treason against the Government.

Resolved, That as Abolitionists we can now innocently and earnestly support and help execute the Constitution of the United States, because it now empowers us to abolish Slavery, and proclaim liberty to all under its jurisdiction; and if we do not avail ourselves of this power, we shall deserve and receive the execrations of mankind.

Resolved, That while a bullet may kill the slaveholder, an *idea*, alone, can kill Slavery; and that all that has been achieved for Liberty and against Slavery, in this or other lands, has been gained solely in a War of *Ideas*; and never was the duty more clear and incumbent on Abolitionists than at the present hour, to engage earnestly and persistently in the War of Ideas which for 30 years they have waged against Slavery.

The resolutions were referred to the Business Committee amidst an excitement which more nearly resembled that of the good old time than anything seen heretofore at this year's session,

Rev. SAMUEL MAY, Jr., then talked against time for about half an hour, when Mr. WILLIS, from Battle Creek, Mich., who in the course of a very long speech dropped the following kernel of interest. He said he had just come from Washington, where he had a conversation with Gen. LANE, who was then about to start westward for his command, and in that conversation Gen. LANE stated that "there are no loyal slaveholders in the United States, and for one, I shall not return a single fugitive slave. My motto is, to put down this war, and Slavery will take care of itself. Why, in Kansas we have 5,000 blacks who take care of themselves; there are no paupers among them; they are in many respects better than the whites of that State, and I have no fear on the subject of their taking care of themselves, and shall not hesitate to let them go. My only motto is: 'Emancipation and universal emancipation—no slave shall follow in my army's tracks.' Those sentiments, as credited to Gen. LANE, are somewhat more comprehensive than that officer is popularly supposed to indorse; but as Mr. WILLIS, who strongly resembles the late JOHN BROWN, gave them as a report from the General's own lips, I suppose we must accept them as his. Mr. WILLIS gave also a very interesting account of affairs in Chicago at the time of FREMONT'S removal and his return to Washington. He then, growing warm, forgot somewhat his prudence, and recommended, amongst other possible plans, that the people should put LINCOLN out of the Presidential chair, and take the rule into their own hands.

WENDELL PHILLIPS then spoke in favor of the Finance Committee, in favor of the liberal contributions of the friends of the cause, and in favor of the thorough organization of a *corps* of lecturers and speakers who should at once enter upon their oratorical duties. But that was all he did speak in favor of. Mr. PHILLIPS was not in a pleasant frame of mind. He knew that he was expected to speak at length in the Music Hall this evening, and had apparently a desire to get away as soon as possible. He continued at some length in the same mournful strain as that in which he spoke yesterday—lamenting the absence of leaders, and the non-coming of *men* for the crisis. He ridiculed Mr. SEWARD'S prophecy that the troubles of the nation would be ended in ninety days, and thought ninety years would be much nearer the mark. He did not believe we should ever see peace in this generation. Then, not entirely to the satisfaction of the audience, he proceeded to lament the present attitude of Mr. BEECHER, "a man upon whose lips millions of people wait, and whose utterances are regarded as wisdom." Mr. PHILLIPS regretted that Mr. BEECHER had proved incompetent for the times; that his means of information were so narrow; that his course is so comparatively unsatisfactory, and that his comprehension of many vital points is so crude. He did not agree with Mr. WILLIS' plan of unseating Mr. LINCOLN, but preferred rather to endure thirty years of defeat than violate any of the cardinal points of constitutional liberty. The great principle of self-government and of the right of the majority to govern the minority, he believed in implicitly. He deprecated any desire for a Cromwell, thinking it better so to educate nineteen million of men, so that with them there might be found a safe basis for a sound government.

A perfect hurricane of applause interrupted Mr. PHILLIPS in an eloquent tribute to the patriotism of FREMONT. He contrasted the conduct of the Native Americans when FREMONT was removed, with that of the Germans when SIGEL was threatened, and the effect which the silence of the one party, and the growling of the other, had upon the Government at Washington. He honored the Germans for their manly outburst, for their demand that their favorite should be sustained, while he was ashamed that the natives of the land allowed their champion to be rebuked and disgraced. The foreign element is by no means a bad one, said he; the men have been reared in lands hostile to liberty, but they have been educated to its love, and now they, while fighting in our army, are found far more true to the principles of justice, and the dictates of humanity, than those who were born in a free land and reared in the United States.

Mr. REMOND, of Salem, (colored,) who spoke so excitedly yesterday, took the platform at the conclusion of Mr. PHILLIPS' brief address, and gave us what was in reality a great treat. He was filled with the spirit of his theme, and evidently felt all that he said, as he stood pleading that the country which recognizes Irishmen, Germans and English would also recognize manhood in the persons of 4,000,000 blacks who are not foreigners, but who are born here, live here, are identified with the prosperity of the country, and have no desire for the success of any country but the land of their birth. He did not feel hopeful in view of the present aspect of affairs; he felt blue; he was conscious every day that he belongs to a despised race, and one that was not loved by the American people. He was sure that the deep damnation of the American people is its utter disregard of the principle of freedom, and he knew he did not exaggerate when he said that the prevailing feeling among Northern men is, let the niggers go to the d—l, if by that means our trade may be secured and our profits unimpaired. "Gracious God," said he, with an outbursting agony, "who *can* the black man trust outside of this hall? Who is there that cares for him, who that regards him, who that will protect him? Nobody, nobody, so help me God."

It is no more than fair to say, that the sight of an earnest black man, standing up nobly before a vast audience of white men, earnestly pleading for the good of his race, does and did more for the success of the cause than all the speeches of all the men who have on this or any other occasion taken up the cudgels for him.

At this point, an elderly woman, dressed in rusty black, ascended the platform, and asked permission to speak for fifteen minutes. The Chairman graciously gave her five, and she commenced a discourse which was thoroughly evangelical, and which would have been equally appropriate to the occasion had it been delivered before a Methodist prayer-meeting or a clerical Convention. It was very good but very old and very stale. After she had gone on a little, she remarked that "out of Christ's chosen band eleven were good but the other was not, and he (here she turned her back to the audience and shook her finger in the Chairman's face), was a devil," at which the appreciative audience laughed, and it became evident that the old lady was crazy. As she finished her address she informed the Chairman that he was "thoroughly impudent, unwarrantably so, and deserved a good showing up," which again amused the tired audience, and gave them grace to hear another long yarn from Mr. WILLIS, whose remarkable resemblance to the late lamented JOHN BROWN was spoken of by Mr. GARRISON, who stated that Mr. W.'s inside was as much like that of the departed martyr as was his outside. After which they adjourned to 2½ o'clock P. M.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION

Was a continuation of the morning's strain, only more so. After the election of Mr. EDMUND QUINCY to the Presidency of the Society, Rev. Mr. THOMPSON, a funny looking little man, made a very entertaining speech, filled with queer anecdotes and strange illustrations. In speaking of the courage hitherto required by true-blue Abolitionists, he said that "last year, when it was really a matter of life and death, one young girl, timid as a hare, sat boldly on the platform as firm—well, as firm as the Rock of Ages," and this as well as several other rather free and easy comparisons, was received as the purest wit by very many present.

After a time came STEPHEN J. FOSTER, one of the oldest of the old, and one of the very Pharisees among the radicals. I have heard of strong talk, and bold talk, and vigorous talk, but I don't think it has been my pleasure, either at Democratic Conventions or final meetings of Congress, to hear quite such a continued length of strong, bold and vigorous talk as he favored us with this afternoon. He plead earnestly for the recognition of the manhood of the colored man; he defended Mr. LINCOLN and blamed the people; he drew a wide distinction between the Administration and the Government, the former being merely the exponent of the latter; he eulogized Mr. SUMNER'S course from its very beginning, took up his expulsion from the Convention at Worcester, and severely criticised his persecutors; he advised the people to rise in their might and majesty, to put away their leaders, to throw the recreant presses into the river, and to go on with the war for freedom; he claimed that the war belonged to the Abolitionists, that it belonged to him, for he had been working the past thirty years to bring it about, and then he went to a length which can only be appreciated by reading his own words, and I give them:

"I tell you, friends, we must put the negro everywhere before we can succeed. He must meet us in the parlor, in the counting-house, in the social circle, in the pew, and in the street, and if we can't swallow him whole, there is no liberty here. If he don't smell sweet in our nostrils it is because we are aristocrats—we must swallow him whole, wool and all, and until then the salvation which alone is of God, will not be attained."

He then reannounced his hostility to the Government, and avowed that he had deterred many young men from enlisting in the army who otherwise would have gone to Washington, and said he should continue so to do so long as he could. One and all of these avowals was received with but moderate applause, and it was very evident that the majority of the audience did not sympathize in the full extent with his peculiar views.

T. H. JONES, (colored,) "formerly of North Carolina," then gave his experience, but as it is the same one which he has kindly given frequently, yes, constantly, during several years, I will simply chronicle the fact that he did give it in a sonorous voice, and that it was very favorably received.

A Mr. CLUER, evidently an illiberally educated Scotchman, followed Mr. JONES, and, "so to speak," entirely demolished the London *Times*, annihilated the English aristocracy, and made way with all things and all people on that side of the water who have either brains or money. It wasn't pleasant to hear, and was painful to witness, and did much toward sending people home cross, hungry, dissatisfied and troubled.

THE EVENING SESSION

was held in the Music Hall, a place which easily seats three thousand people, and accommodates several hundred on the platform besides. The night was very beautiful, and the desire to hear Mr. PHILLIPS, with others of less note, attracted a large gathering there, and aside from those who belong to the school of which he is a distinguished apostle, hundreds—lovers of eloquence and admirers of consistent endurance—sought admittance to the farewell meeting of the twenty-ninth anniversary.

The services were opened by Mr. GARRISON, who read a series of resolutions which will much better be left out of this letter—resolutions referring asof old to the league with Death and covenant with Hell, and all that sort of thing, which many who admire, and perhaps love Mr. GARISON, dislike exceedingly to hear. They were not received with a great deal of enthusiasm, but with a sort of "that's what we expected" murmur of schooled approbation.

Rev. A. A. MINER, pastor of a Universalist Church in this city, made the first speech of the evening, and was very well received. His two strongest points were made in reference to FREMONT'S proclamation, and the duty of the Government to the North. The first point was very clearly stated. The facts were referred to, that FREMONT having issued his proclamation remained unrebuked for several days; that the President at first liked the idea; that Kentucky not liking it, the President resolved to modify it; that in the meantime, *everybody*—even the Boston Post, and all the old Punkers—agreed that FREMONT had struck a blow in the right direction, and one that would make the rebels squirm; and at every allusion complimentary to FREMONT, the speaker was greeted with enthusiastic cheering, while every fact which seemed to reflect upon FREMONT'S judgment or fitness was hissed and disapproved of.

Mr. MINER also took to task the Government for an apparent desire to do for the South more than for the North—that it exhibited a greater tenderness concerning the property of the loyal Southerners than for the loyal Northerners, and argued that the Administration is recreant toward the North in very many points.

The responsibility of the North in the National sin of Slavery was clearly set forth, and the people warned that for all sin they must suffer. The speaker urged faith and prayer upon the nation, but desired all to remember that there are exigencies in the life of every nation, where the best kind of prayer is perseverance in fighting and endurance to the end.

Rev. Mr. MANNING the junior pastor of the old South Church, was then introduced by Mr. QUINCY, and proceeded in, at first, a very weak voice to announce how and why he came to be upon this platform. He told of his general philanthropy and of his readiness to do good to all men at any time, and hence let the audience infer why he happened to be before them. He instituted a comparison between the "three learned professions," and insisted that there was more of Anti-Slavery sentiment in the clerical profession than in the others. He eulogized the Anti-Slavery Society for the vast amount of good it has done, and also for the fact that women are permitted to work in it—a fact which, in his estimation, did more for its success than most people are aware of. He declared his gratifying belief that Mr. LINCOLN is a good, though not a fast man; also, that he hoped to see Mr. PHILLIPS in the Senate of the United States. He contrasted the way in which the Lord of the Universe treated the rebellion in Heaven with that in which Mr. LINCOLN is treating this one, and made considerable merriment over that somewhat original contrast, and concluded with a story, which contained the fact that the public had located him on the box of the coach—the Anti-Slavery coach—driven by WENDELL PHILLIPS, and that he was delighted that such was the case. He then alluded to some sad personal experiences which had bound him with hooks of steel forever to the cause of the bondman and the slave.

After Mr. MANNING had concluded, the entire audience rose and sang, with marked time and with grand effect, the "John Brown Song," so familiar to the soldiers of our army, and the chorus of which I have so often heard sung on the banks of the Potomac.

The favorite orator, WENDELL PHILLIPS, was then introduced. His appearance was the signal for applause, long continued and several times renewed. He at length obtained a hearing, and began by congratulating the members of the Society upon the successful termination of their anniversary. He felt thankful that such men as Mr. MINER and Mr. MANING had come into the Society, and that "Old South," even, was found speaking side by side with the Anti-Slavery platform. He referred very tenderly to the life and death of the late President of the Society, and congratulated his fellow-members that they had so long been associated with so good and great a man. He then showed that this was not the time for the society to be stopped; it should go on, acting like a fly wheel outside of the regular machinery of the cause. He hoped, for himself, always to find *isms* enough to occupy his time and energies, and to keep him from being ever popular. He did not believe in the existence of any Union sentiment at the South; there may have been, but now I believe there are none. "There was a time when the South was divided on this question, but there can be no substantial doubt about it now. The South has been tried in every way for thirty years, and no man can find in any part of the South a substantial minority which differed from the action of a Pro-Slavery majority. No one disapproved of the brutal assault upon Mr. SUMNER, but every one hung with delight upon the steps of Mr. BROOKS. Kentucky is the nearest approach to a Northern State, and yet we hear daily of more troops being sent to keep her in the Union, and I believe that we have no right to count for Southern aid under white skins. We must subjugate and hold the millions of white men for fifteen years at least. Doubtless the poor whites are the victims of pelusion, but they are deluded, and we must take them as they are. They believe the Yankees are mean; they expected Manassas, and when it came they were not surprised, and I tell you the South must be subjugated into the belief of Yankee pluck. We have sent no Senators to Washington who could not be turned around the finger of the Southern men. [VOICE—How about JOHN QUINCY ADAMS?] Well, ADAMS was over 70—had been President, and as this world closed behind him, and the other opened to his view, we clutched some truth from him ere he went up. It would be well to pass a law that no man can be Senator until he has been President, and has passed the age of 70. He would have the North remember that though her sons are ready to die, it's necessary to know how to *govern* as well as to die. The South expected aid from the North in event of a struggle, and she was right in so doing. She was no more surprised at the universal uprising of the people than we. I criticise the Cabinet, as every citizen has a right to do. Mr. LINCOLN don't own this continent. I have my share, and as much as lies in me I mean to have my say in striking the key-note of the song which is to lead us on to victory. If we don't get rid of Slavery, this revolution will be chronic instead of acute. The question is, who shall have control of this continent—the aristocracy of the South or the Democracy of the North? What if there are two Confederacies! Our colored people are no further off from South Carolina than now, nor are mobs from us. Peace does not come from getting rid of the Union, but in getting rid of Slavery, and making our Union homogeneous. The South wrecked CLAY and made WEBSTER bankrupt. Will not like causes in the future produce like results? I should deplore the absolute success of our arms; without the abolition of Slavery, it would be the worst thing that could happen. We began to *play* war; we tried first compromise, but it didn't do. Mr. SEWARD has been educated since; he has changed, but Europe don't know it, and we are judged yet by SEWARD'S letter to Mr. ADAMS. The public opinion of Europe sees two Confederacies struggling for territory; they see Gen. SHERMAN returning fugitive slaves—by what right does he do so? If the Government was consistent, they would allow that same General to make every slave in Carolina freemen; but the Government is not consistent. This return of slaves is the granting of the whole issue; well it is by a military despotism. He has, to-day, forbidden the HUTCHINSONS to sing, and he has the right to do it; but if he has the right by military despotism to stop song, and to send back slaves, has he not the right to do something for Liberty? England stands watching her chance. She wants to put her hand on the continent; she don't want this chance to slip through her fingers. Halifax has a fleet; Canada is full of soldiers, and England watches her opportunity. All statesmanship watches its chances. England will find hers in the necessities of Manchester, by the month of May; and what I want our Government to do is to watch its chance. Slavery has brought us into trouble, doubled our expenses, and made us infinite mischief—and now that she has out the rope that bound her to the Constitution, the common sense of the North bids us to seize the chance. A law of Congress once on the statute book, and Slavery can never be resuscitated. We are not to wait for McCLELLAN or FREMONT, we should force Congress to act now. We have a Constitution adequate for the occasion—for a war the worst that has occurred for two centuries. What I would demand is that a civil statesmanship should step in, not waiting for a Dictator. If BEAUREGARD retires from Manassas he will retire behind Emancipation, and the first barricade will be England. I would not wait for the contingencies of military defeat or success. In the treatment of the slave question lies the settlement of this question. If we let it alone the struggle will last for fifty years. We are spending money, ah! how plentifully. I am not willing that Congress should waste its time over Brigadier-Generals, or insolent Marshals—it dare not break up the slave pen in Washington. I want them shook up—I would almost welcome the English cannon in New-York Harbor, demanding $40,000,000 for the insult to her flag.

Our sessions are over. I want you to keep at work and do good service yet. I believe LINCOLN is honest; but as a pint pot may be full, and yet not be so full as a quart, so there is a vast difference between the honesty of a small man and the honesty of a statesman. My patience is exhausted. I don't believe in the Cabinet; they are gone, they are abdicated, they are merged in McCLELLAN, and even he does not exist; he is merged in the dreams of Kentucky, and at the feet of the dreams of Kentucky kneels Columbia, begging to be permitted to save herself. I mean to work yet for the Carolina slave, and for the Carolina white. I urge doubt of the Cabinet, doubt, doubt. Let us demand of Congress that it give us a President instead of a Kentuckian, and a Cabinet instead of that which has Eong since abdicated. Unless we are on the alert, England will continue for fifty years that Slavery which we for the past fifty years have succored and supported.

Mr. PHILLIPS concluded his long and singularly-interesting address, by an eloquent appeal to the members of the Society to continue as they had begun in the work of Emancipation, and to trust the Lord for the fulfillment of their desires.

Thus ended the twenty-ninth anniversary of this veteran Society. No wranglings, no disturbances, no jarrings have attended its meetings, nor have they, as heretofore, been mobbed, hooted at, or hissed. Everything has passed off pleasantly, and those who were unable to find congeniality of sentiment in the expressions of the orators, certainly found treats of richest eloquence to enjoy, and evidences of honest zeal to admire.

HOWARD.

ANOTHER SEVERE STORM.

Very High Tides—Cellars Flooded—Damage to Merchandise—Detention of Vessels, &c.

A heavy gale commenced blowing from the northeast early yesterday morning, which continued throughout the day. At intervals the rain would fall in torrents, which, together with the already bad condition of the streets, made pedestrianism not only exceedingly unpleasant, but, in some localities, extremely difficult. The City cars were greatly impeded in their progress, and, on some lines, extra horses were attached.

In many places the tide rose within two feet of the cross-beams of the wharves on both sides of the City. The tide in the Harlem River was higher than it had been for many years. A large number of cellars and vaults in South and West streets, and other streets in the lower part of the City, were flooded to a greater or less extent, and in some cases the water attained a depth of several feet. The occupants of these half-submerged basements were obliged to take refuge elsewhere, and it was by great exertion that some of them were able to save articles of clothing and household furniture. As it was, cases and boxes containing merchandise of various kinds were set afloat, damaging the property to a serious extent.

As soon as the tide began to fall, pumps were brought into requisition, and the work of freeing the cellars commenced, which was kept up with vigor by some parties throughout the entire day.

The press-room of the *Journal of Commerce* was so deeply flooded that the fires under the boiler were extinguished, rendering it impossible to work the press, consequently the paper was not issued yesterday morning. Any attempt to pump out the water was considered useless, inasmuch as water would flow in rapidly again. The proprietors subsequently obtained the use of another press.

The Camden and Amboy boats were three hours behind time.

The trains on the Erie Road were detained about one hour; likewise those on the New-Jersey Railroad.

The Hamburg steamer *Saxonia*, which was to sail yesterday afternoon, will leave this morning.

Great difficulty was experienced in getting teams on board the boats at the various ferries, in consequence of ascent of the bridges.

The ship *Dewitt Clinton*, at anchor in the North River, was in contact with ship *Marmion*, and suffered some in her upper spars, losing her foretopgallantmast, &c.

The ship *Ellwood Walter*, with troops on board, laying at anchor in quarantine, collided with ship *Autocrat*, but by the assistance of the steam-tug *Achilles* they were separated without damage.

Most of the vessels in the North River dragged their anchors.

Nothing from the beach, yesterday.

The screw *Osprey*, Capt. KENNY, from Providence, arrived yesterday morning at 8:30, reports the gale at E. N. E. in Long Island Sound, and very heavy.

The ship *John H. Elliott*, lying at the foot of Nineteenth-street, N. R., broke from her moorings and went ashore at Hoboken, near the Sybil's Cave.

The Sound steamers *City of Boston* and *Bay State* did not arrive at the City till 4½ P. M., and the *Metropolis* at 7 P. M. The *City of Boston* left, on her return, at 5½. The others will probably leave during the night.

Tremendous Gale in Western Vermont.

TROY, Saturday, Jan. 25.

A tremendous gale prevailed all through Western Vermont this morning. As the train which left Troy at 7:15 A. M. was five or six miles above Bennington, in the town of Shaftsbury, Vt., it encountered the gale while passing an embankment about thirty feet high. One of the cars was broken from the coupling and thrown, by the force of the wind, down the embankment. Dr. H. DWIGHT, of Boston, a passenger, was instantly killed. JOHN ROBINSON, the road-master, was severely injured, and will not survive. One other man and two ladies were slightly injured.

The Storm in Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 25—9 P. M.

The severe rain-storm still continues here, rapidly melting the snow in the streets, which present the appearance of a miniature deluge.

Arrival of the City of New-York at Halifax. The Steamship Canada, &c.

HALIFAX, Friday, Jan. 24.

The steamship *City of New-York*, from Liverpool on the 8th, *via* Queenstown on the 9th instant, arrived here at 12 o'clock last night. Her news has already been telegraphed over the wires from St. Johns, N. F.

The steamship *Canada*, from Boston, also arrived here at 12 o'clock last night. She reports experiencing very heavy weather. She sailed at 4 o'clock this morning for Liverpool.

Ocean Steamers.

The British steamship *City of Manchester* will sail for Liverpool Tuesday afternoon.

The steamship *City of New-York* is not expected to arrive at this port before Thursday next, as she will probably stop at Halifax for coal.

The German Free Schools.

For some time past, worthy citizens have been endeavoring to establish a new up-town free school for German scholars. Their efforts have met with cheering success, and the half-yearly report of the Fourth-street Free School, the institution alluded to, is gratifying to the friends of that excellent undertaking.

Instruction is imparted to some hundreds of scholars of both sexes by five German and two American male teachers, and one female teacher, and the condition of the classes is eminently satisfactory.

The financial difficulties with which the institution had at first to contend, have been so far overcome that the daily receipts now cover current expenses, and the stability of the school is assured.

During the past six months the receipts have amounted to.....$3,455 86
And the outlay to.....3,439 48

Leaving a balance of.....$16 38
In favor of the establishment.

Of the above expenditure, $113 50 was for books, and, since the beginning of the half-yearly term, some $500 of debt has been paid off. The German population up town is interested in the school, and are giving it a hearty support.

Ague in the Face and Breast.—Relief quick and certain by using DR. BUSH'S MAGIC CREAM LINIMENT. Depôt No. 186 Greenwich-st., and by druggists generally. Price 25 cents.

White Ringwool Gloves at 40 cents.
This popular style reduced to 40 cents a pair. Now is the time to buy, at
PAREGO'S, No. 176 Broadway, or No. 61 Nassau-st.

Brown's Bronchial Troches—Are among the acknowledged institutions of the land. What would our ministers, our lecturers, our lawyers, do without these invaluable "Troches?" To what an amount of "ahems," and coughs, and throat-clearings would we be all subjected, were it not for these all-powerful and soothing lozenges? We have tried them, and they did us good.—*N. Y. Waverley.*

A Battle with Fire!

SEVEN STORES BURNED IN PENNSYLVANIA.

FIVE OF HERRING'S SAFES VICTORIOUS!

WELLSBORO, Penn., Dec. 21, 1861.

Messrs. Herring & Co., New-York:

GENTLEMEN: At the great fire which occurred here on the 18th December last, my store, with a number of other buildings, was entirely destroyed; no less than seven places of business were burnt out and five of your safes severely tested, in every instance saving their entire contents, to the complete and perfect satisfaction of the owners. Two of your Herring's Patent Champion Safes which were in my building remained there through the entire conflagration and were not opened until the day after the fire. No water was thrown on the building. Everything in my safe after the fire was nearly as good as new. C. L. Wilcox also preserved all his books, papers and money in two of your safes, both being in same fire. Wm. Roberts was also the fortunate owner of another of your Patent Champion Safes, which was severely tested, and saved completely his books, papers and money. The result has given great satisfaction, and we want no safe but Herring's Champion. Please send me one same size I last bought of you immediately. Send by N. Y. & Erie R. R. *via* Tioga depôt. JOHN R. BOWEN.

I had two of Herring's Safes in above fire. They saved my books, papers, and $2,000 *in Bank bills*.
C. L. WILCOX.

Herring's Patent Champion saved my books, papers, and about $400 in *paper money*. I would use no other.
WILLIAM ROBERTS.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES—Lined with Herring & Floyd's new Patent *Crystalized Iron*. ☞ The only metal which cannot be drilled. ☜

Also, DWELLING-HOUSE SAFES, for silver plate, valuable papers, &c. Some of elegant finish, and suitable ornaments for the Parlor and Dining-room.

HERRING & Co., No. 251 Broadway.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.

Men's Cheap Furnishing Store.—Merino, lambs' wool and Shaker Under-shirts and Drawers. Hosiery. Gloves, Suspenders, Scarfs, Ties, large assortment, cheap. Particular attention given to the manufacturing of Shirts, to order, of superior make and styles. A perfect fit warranted. GEORGE M. TRACY, Agent, No. 95 William-st.

A Splendid Assortment of Gents' Wool and Silk Undergarments for Winter wear, Army, Navy and Traveling Shirts, Knit Wool Jackets, as also a complete variety of fine Shirts, Collars, Hosiery, Gloves, Scarfs Ties, etc., at retail, by SILLECK & CO., Corner Fulton and William sts.

Custom-Made Gents' Boots and Shoes.—The stock of a Broadway bootmaker selling below cost. French Patent Leather Boots for $6 50; Fine French Calf Boots for $5; Fine French Patent Leather Gaiters for $3 25. At SLATERS, No. 2 Cortlandt-st.

It Will be Unwise to Purchase a Sewing machine before comparing the two leading kinds—the GROVER & BAKER stitch and the lock stitch—and testing the work of each, at No. 495 Broadway.

The Highest Premium paid for American Gold at the Banking Office of THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

DIED.

MONNYPENNY.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 24, MARY ANN MONNYPENNY, relict of John Monneypenny, aged 57 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, to morrow, (Monday,) the 27th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 450 Canal-st.

BENTON—In this City, on Saturday morning, Jan. 25, RUFUS DELAVIELD, son of Samuel and Julia Ann Benton.

The friends of his parents, and of his grandfather, Meigs D. Benjamin, are requested to attend the funeral services, at No. 164 East 13th-st., at 9½ o'clock, to-morrow (Monday) morning.

TWOHIG.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, Jan. 25, MARY E., wife of David J. Twohig, aged 31 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from No. 19 President-st., South Brooklyn, to-morrow morning, (Monday,) Jan. 27, at 10 o'clock.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 41.—Jan. 25, 1862.
23, 58, 64, 19, 63, 34, 4, 74, 21, 62, 40, 7.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 42.—Jan. 25, 1862.
2, 24, 45, 53, 72, 18, 28, 50, 23, 49, 73, 11.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS.
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and foreing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

TO ASTHMATICS.

SAMUEL KIDDER & CO.'S ASTH

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 25, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 57 bbls. Ashes, 10,677 bbls. Flour, 1,463 sacks Corn Meal, 2,903 bushels Wheat, 1,468 bushels Corn, 2,738 bushels Rye, 805 bushels Barley, 12,554 bushels Oats, 4,765 bushels Rye, 5,173 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,102 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—The demand has been limited to-day. Prices have not varied. Pots, $6 37½; Pearls, $6 25, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 567 bbls., including 431 bbls. Pots and 136 bbls. Pearls.

COTTON—The market is quoted firm, but the current movements are unimportant. Middlings, 32c.@34c., chiefly 32c.@33c. ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The stormy weather checked business to-day. The attendance on 'Change was limited, and the demand from export buyers, as well as from the home trade, very moderate. The principal holders were not eager to sell, and prices were generally unchanged. The reported sales comprised, since our last, 6,400 bbls., including superfine State at $5 50@$5 60; inferior to choice extra State at $5 75@$5 90, mainly at $5 80 Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 50@$5 60; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 70@$6 20; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 75@$6 30; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 85@$5 90; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 95@$6 05 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 50	@$5 60
Extra State	5 75	@ 5 90
Superfine Western	5 50	@ 5 60
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 70	@ 6 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 75	@ 6 30
Inferior extra Ohio	5 85	@ 5 90
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 95	@ 6 05
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 10	@ 6 80
Fancy Genesee	5 90	@ 6 00
Extra Genesee	6 00	@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 90	@ 7 00

Southern Flour is quiet, yet steady; sales 900 bbls. at $5 80@$6 25 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, and $6 30@$8 25 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is inactive including superfine at $5 50@$5 60; extra at $5 75@$6 75 ₱ bbl.; sales 400 bbls. Rye Flour is dull, to-day at $3@$4 30 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is selling slowly, at $2 95@$3 for Jersey, and $3 25@$3 30 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $1 75@$1 85 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat was quite stiffly held, but was less sought after by shippers. The receipts were very light. Sales 34,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 46; Amber Western, on private terms; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 42; Amber Wisconsin, at $1 35; Milwaukee Club, at $1 31; Racine Spring at $1 32; White Kentucky sold on Thursday evening, but not previously reported, at $1 56½ ₱ bushel. Corn is in demand, at steady prices. Sales 85,000 bushels, at 64c.@66c. for poor to prime Mixed Western, in store and afloat, ₱ bushel. Oats are inquired for, including Canadian, at 41c.@41½c.; Western, at 41c.@42c.; State, at 42c.@43c., and Jersey at 41c.@42c. ₱ bushel. Rye continues in demand, at 81c.@85c. ₱ bushel. Sales 3,700 bushels; some holders asking 86c. ₱ bushel toward the close. Barley is scarce and quiet.

HAY—No. 1 in River has been less active, to-day, at 80c.@95c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are quiet, at previous prices, including new, at 16c.@24c., the latter rate for choice, ₱ lb. The Cooperstown *Freeman's Journal* says: "A few hundred bales have been sold in this county during the past week, at about 18c. There are large quantities in the hands of growers which will not be sold, at least for some time to come, at 20c.—the holders believing the prices will yet reach that figure for prime qualities."

HIDES—Opened quietly, but later in the week the demand improved and prices were firmer. Receipts amounted to 10,154 hides; sales, 40,442 do., including, according to Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDEMEYER, 2,000 Buenos Ayres, prime, at 26 lbs., 20c. 6 months, usual selection; 2,100 Buenos Ayres, 22½ lbs., on private terms; 520 Rio Grande, 19 lbs., on private terms; 14,500 Orinoco, 21@22 lbs., 21c.@22½c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,500 Tampico, 21 lbs., at 20c., 6 months, usual selection; 350 Mexican, 24 lbs., at 20c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 2,000 Aspinwal, 17@21 lbs., at 20c.@21c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 264 Curaçoa, 20 lbs., 14½c., 6 months, as they run; 1,300 West Indies, 21 lbs., on private terms; 913 Savanilla, 24 lbs., at 16c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 8,300 Chili, dry salted, 25 lbs., at 18½c.@19c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 1,250 Penang Cow, 16lbs., at 12½c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 400 Western, 22 lbs., at 13½c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 400 Wet Salted Austra lian, 50 lbs., at 10c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 425 Wet Salted Cape Good Hope, 50 lbs., at 10c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 350 Western Slaughter, 18 lbs., at 16c.@17½c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 400 County Slaughter, 65 lbs., at 17c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 2,700 City Slaughter, 65@80 lbs., at 17c. @18c., cash, rejecting bad hides. Stock in importers' and speculators' hands: 212,200 dry Hides, 10,700 wet Salted do., 1,800 Horse Hides, and 1,000 bales East India Hides.

LEATHER—Hemlock tanned has been in request at rather firmer prices. Oak tanned has been also in good demand at steady rates. Week's receipts of Sole, 54,600 sides. Messrs. H. D. Hun & Co. remark that "the sales of Hemlock Sole this week have been on a more liberal scale than for several weeks past, though the market has not been active. Manufacturers are reluctantly paying the current rates to supply their immediate requirements, but are holding no stock for future use, being satisfied to pay market prices when compelled to buy. The demand is chiefly from the East and occasional speculators—there is little inquiry from the West or the usual local trade. The wants of the Eastern trade are mostly for the better grades of Middles, Over-weights, and plump lots of Light weights. The trade, in view of the animated condition of the Hide market, and the advance in the raw material, feel satisfied in holding their stocks firmly, and in some instances are asking an advance. Oak tanned is selling more freely at an advance of about 1c. ₱ lb. The stocks of this kind of Leather are rather light. Upper in the rough is quiet, and prices nominal. We quote: SOLE—Oak Slaughter and salted, good Light, 27c.@28½c.; Oak Slaughter, good Middle, 28c.@31c.; Oak Slaughter, good heavy, 27c.@28c.; Oak Western Slaughter, good, 26c.@28c.; Oak light Cropped, good, 31c.@33c.; Oak middle Cropped, 33c.@34c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 20c.@21c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 21½c.@23c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 21c.@22½c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 19½c.@20c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 21½c.@22c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 21c.@21½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 18c.@19c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 20c.@21c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 20c.@21c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 17c.@18c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 11c.@13c.; Hemlock, Slaughter, in rough, 23c.@25c.; Oak, Slaughter, in rough, 27c.@29c. ₱ lb., on 6 months' credit.

PROVISIONS—Pork was in more demand at rising prices; sales 1,900 bbls., at $11 75@$12 75 for Mess; $12 62½@$13 50 for Prime Mess; $8 25@$9 50 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs, 4c.@4¼c. ₱ lb. Cut Meats are quiet at 5c.@6½c. for Hams, 4c.@5c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is less active; sales 600 boxes, at 6¼c.@7½c. ₱ lb. Lard is doing better; sales 850 tierces and barrels poor to choice, at 7¼c.@8¾c., ₱ lb. Beef is inactive; sales since our last, 250 tierces and barrels poor to choice, at $13 75@$14 for extra Mess, and $11 25@$12 37½ for plain Mess ₱ bbl. The award of the Government contract, 2,000 bbls. extra Mess, was made at $14 25@$14 79, and 2,000 bbls. plain Mess at $12 25@$12 75 ₱ bbl., all in iron chime hoods. Prime Mess, $20 50@$21; India Mess, $23@$24 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $14 25@$14 75 ₱ bbl.; Butter is selling in lots, at 11c.@15c. for Western, and 16c.@21c. for State, ₱ lb. Cheese is in limited demand at 5¾c.@7¼c. ₱ lb.

SALT—The demand has been fair for the principal kinds, including Liverpool Fine at $1 60@$1 90; do. Ground at 90c@$1 ₱ sack; Turk's Island at 30c., now held much higher ₱ bushel.

SKINS—Though not active, are very firm, in view of the light stocks available. The week's sales include 800 or 900 bales Curacoa Goat, at 40c.@45c.; 100 bales Tampico; 15 bales Paita, and 50 bales Bombay, on private terms.

SUGARS—Sales, to-day, 425 hhds., chiefly new crop Cuba on private terms, but including some old at 8c.@8¼c.; also 296 boxes Havana, part at 8¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—The market was steady, but less active. Sales 30,000 lbs. at 9¼c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 800 bbls. at 25¾c.@24¾c. chiefly at 24c. ₱ gallon.

WOOL—The demand has been mainly for the better grades, which are firm; while low and medium qualities are in slack request and heavy in price; sales have been made of 110,000 lbs. Domestic fleece at 50c.@52½c., and 950 bales Cape at from 24c.@28c. ₱ lb.

FREIGHTS—The engagements, to-day, were light, and rates somewhat unsettled. For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 6d. @ 2s. 9d., and by a foreign vessel at 2s. 10½d ₱ bbl.; Wheat, bulk and bags, 7½d.@8½d. Corn, 7d.@7¾d. ₱ bush.; Beef, 5s. 6d.@6s. ₱ tc.; Pork, 3s. 9d.@4s.; Petroleum, 8s. 6d ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 27s. 6d.@32s. 6d; Butter and Cheese, 30s.@35s.; Tallow 25s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@10d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 4s. ₱ ; Bacon and Lard, 30s.; Butter, 35s.; Tallow, 27s. 6d. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 8½d.@9½d. ₱ bushel; Pork at 4s. 6d.@5s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 6s. 9d.@7s. ₱ tce.; Butter and Cheese, 35s.@40s.; Bacon and Lard, 30s. @ 35s.; Tallow, and Oil Cake, 27s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Havre—Flour, 70c. ₱ bbl. Wheat, 16c. ₱ bushel; Lard, 7½c. ₱ lb. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: Two Bremen barks, 578 and 694 tons, to London, at 30s.; an American bark, 595 tons, to Londonderry, 25s. ₱ ton; a ship, 929 tons, from Philadelphia to London, Wheat, 12d., Flour, 3s. 6d., and Weight, 30s.; a Bremen bark, 482 tons, to Bristol, 30s.; a British brig to Rio Grande, $1 25 ₱ bbl.; a schooner, 150 tons, from a Gulf port to New-York, Mahogany, $8 on and under deck; a schooner, 130 tons, to South America and back, $2,500; a British schooner, 103 tons, to Jacmel and back, $1,300; a British schr., 72 tons, to Aux Cayes and back, $950; a British brig, 1,500 bbls., to Martinique, 70c.; a brig, 288 tons, to Matanzas and back, Sugar, $5 under deck; a brig, 198 tons, to Havana and back, $1,400; a Br. brig, 210 tons, to Havana, with privilege of another port, and back, Sugar 28c. and Molasses $2 50; a Br. brig, 230 tons, to Cardenas and back, $1,550; a Br. brig, 300 tons, to North side Cuba and back, 40c.; a Br. brig, 200 tons, same voyage, 40c. and $3; a Br. brig, 112 tons, to Bermuda, Turks' Islands and back, $950; clipper-ship *Wellfleet*, 1,353 tons, to San Francisco, a vessel to Dublin, 15,000 Grain, a bark, 414 tons, to a port in Brazil, a schr., 192 tons, from Brandywine to St. Croix, a Br. schr., 1,200 bbls., to Nassau, N. P. and back, and a schr., to St. Thomas and a port in Cuba and back, on private terms.

The Wool Trade of Boston.

From the Circular of Messrs. Bond & Co.

When the year opened, the market was just recovering from the effects of the pecuniary crisis of November; and, up to the taking of Fort Sumter, the trade was fair, with considerable sales of fine wool, both domestic and foreign,—but rather a downward tendency in prices,—still with a prospect of clearing the market of domestic before the new clip should come in. After that event trade was deranged, and they became entirely unsalable.

There sprung up a demand for army blankets and clothing, causing an active market for all descriptions of low wools; but, as the stock was ample for immediate wants, and the clip near at hand, there was no marked improvement in prices.

The clip opened low, all grades selling at 25 to 30 cents. The coarse were readily taken, but fine were neglected until late in August. As the coarse grades became scarce, prices advanced; until, from 30 cents in the middle of August, they reached 53 cents by the 1st of October, and still maintained the advanced prices. Foreign Wools suitable for kerseys similarly advanced, and considerable purchases were made in Europe. The imports for the last quarter, however, into this port, (2,606,708 lbs.,) with those into Portland by the steamers, (1,086,307 lbs.,) together do not exceed the average into this port for the four preceding years, by so much as 500,000 lbs. Never has there been so much woolen machinery in operation in this country, or averaging so many hours a day, as during the latter part of 1861; and, with few exceptions, all on army goods.

The stock on hand at the commencement of the year was light, especially of low Wools; while of the 17,500,000 lbs. imported into this market and Portland, not more than one-half has been of low and medium grades, and a large portion of that was used for carpets. The imports to New-York are supposed to reach 13,000,000 lbs., of which probably there were near 8,000,000 lbs. of low and medium Wools. The stock in both markets, of these descriptions, at the commencement of the year, did not probably exceed 3,000,000 lbs. Making fair allowance, therefore, for consumption prior to July, not exceeding 12,000,000 lbs. foreign Wool can fairly be estimated toward the supply of the 3,000 sets of Woolen machinery which have been so hard at work for the past six months. This accounts, in part, for the small stock of Wool we find remaining in the markets. At the same time we can but feel that the lots held by speculators in the country must aggregate more than we had supposed, fine Wool having been so generally avoided by manufacturers.

Already the market is overstocked with some descriptions of army goods, and the mills are beginning to change to other goods, which manifests itself in an improved demand for the Wools.

Considerable parcels of Wool are now on the way from Europe; but all desirable lots that are represented by samples, are eagerly taken to arrive, by those having contracts with the Government.

IMPORTS OF WOOL AT BOSTON.

	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
England	1,162,848	1,971,852	939,629	849,547
Buenos Ayres	1,643,857	3,620,167	2,775,227	5,406,158
Turkey	2,011,792	2,561,283	2,713,882	2,094,000
Gunea	22,653	1,506,655	340,356	———
Cape G. Hope	1,984,372	4,154,590	5,624,979	3,421,620
Brazil	———	3,842	———	———
Peru & Chili	3,578,446	2,833,641	2,538,192	3,365,111
British Prov.	13,252	14,694	9,742	7,169
Dutch West I.	———	———	1,700	———
Malta	———	97,069	———	———
Tuscany, &c.	58,500	———	———	———
East Indies	64,213	771,790	241,439	1,738
Spain	———	378,078	393,731	296,582
Russia	———	65,539	———	311,685
Sandwich Isl.	9,805	———	———	———
North'n Africa	———	387	———	———
Sundries	1,751	29,851	13,467	564,366
Total	10,550,849	18,177,378	15,298,394	16,378,516

The Metal Trade of New-York.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 24, 1862.

Our last circular was dated Dec. 27. The rising tendency in prices has continued, but business is at present completely unsettled, by the delayed action of Congress on the Tariff and Currency questions. It is generally supposed that higher duties will be levied on iron, spelter, and lead, and that tin will be taken off the free list. It is also thought that the Tariff will take effect at once, and an excise duty on the production of materials, as hitherto, be enforced.

TIN—Under the impression that a duty of 3c.@5c. a pound will be imposed, holders have withheld their stocks from market, and the sales are therefore small. Within the last week, 900 slabs straits were sold at 32c., and 300 in Boston are reported at 34c., cash. Banca is entirely nominal, at 35c.@36c.

The importations since the 1st inst. are 1,750 slabs Banca; about 4,000 slabs Banca are on the way from Europe, and 2,000 slabs Straits from Penang. We estimate the stock at 19,000 slabs Straits and 2,000 slabs Banca—in all, at Boston and New-York, 21,000 slabs. Our prices are above the European markets, but future operations are liable, under present circumstances, to so many contingencies that we are entirely independent of foreign quotations. The shipments from the East Indies must necessarily be limited for a long time to come.

SPELTER—Has been quiet, but prices have advanced to 6c. for Silesian, and 6¾c., cash, for Lehigh.

COPPER—Prices have declined, although the business done has not been heavy. We quote Lake at 28 cents, with sales last week of 300,000 lbs. Minnesota and Quincy. We estimate to-day's stocks here and still to arrive from Detroit at 2,200,000 lbs. in first hands, and 800,000 lbs. in second hands. The Baltimore smelters ask 28 cents. Some parcels of American Copper are being returned from Europe, but the aggregate shipments will not be large. In Cuba Pig Copper no transactions have taken place. The stock is unchanged—1,100,000 lbs.

The annual product of the Lake Superior mines for the last four years has been as follows, viz.: 1858, 7,400 tons Ingot Copper at $2,000 lbs. each; 1859, 6,000 do.; 1860, 4,200 do.; 1858, 3,500 do. The condition of the mines is represented as highly satisfactory, and the yield of the current year is likely to exceed the figures of 1861: but before the Winter's production can reach our market, the present stocks will be nearly exhausted. The Government is reported to have made a very large purchase of copper, but we do not know the quantity or price.

LEAD—Has been dull, and, on the arrival of a number of vessels with Lead from Europe, an effort was made by one or two manufacturers to affect the market by forced sales. This resulted in the sale of 400 tons of Spanish and English at 6¾@7c. from shipboard, but to-day there are no sellers, in view of the pending change in the tariff. Galena has been sold at $7 05. Stock of Foreign, 1,800 tons; and of Galena, 200 tons. The importations since the 1st inst. amount to 12,000 tons. The greater portion of the quantity on the way, 2,800 tons, has already been disposed of. WINTERROFF & CO.

Statistics of St. Louis Trade for 1861.

From the Price Current.

Instead of the usual extended review of the St. Louis market for the past year, we give below, in a condensed form, the receipts, manufactures, &c., of the leading articles of Western produce, which will be valuable for future reference:

	1860.	1861.
Tobacco, total receipts, hhds.	12,920	8,510
Tobacco, total sales, hhds.	6,473	6,786
Hemp, total receipts, bales	68,841	28,508
Hemp, amount consumed, bales	37,070	not known
Hemp, stock Jan. 1, bales	2,400	775
Lead, total receipts, pigs	238,719	115,250
Lead, amount consumed, pigs	131,000	70,000
Lead, stock Jan. 1, pigs	21,000	9,000
Flour, total receipts, bbls	442,867	484,000
Flour, city manufactured	839,265	894,110
Whisky, total receipts, bbls	117,275	72,790
Whisky, total manufactured	11,000	6,000
	Bushels.	Bushels.
Wheat, bushels	3,565,370	2,654,738
*Corn, bushels	4,232,052	4,515,046
Oats, bushels	2,135,247	1,735 157
Barley, bushels	314,394	201,484
Rye, bushels	176,912	117,080
Hay, bales	152,325	114,745
Hides, number	173,000	159,196
Wool, packages	7,715	2,860
Beef, tierces	360	4
Beef, bbls	3,785	925
Pork, casks and tcs	15,219	11,352
Pork, bbls	121,033	116,445
Pork, boxes	1,000	6
Pork, pieces	876,627	751,313
Bacon, casks	8,560	11,790
Bacon, bbls. and boxes	11,416	10,820
Bacon, pieces	29,075	106,060
Lard, tcs	30,607	27,231
Lard, bbls	14,875	12,877
Lard, kegs	17,845	11,815
Tallow, pkgs	5,045	3,130
Butter, pkgs	27,686	24,062
Cheese, pk's	42,615	23,500
Sugar, hhds	46,381	33,750
Sugar, pkgs	21,606	8,069
Molasses, bbls	51,896	11,005
Coffee, bags	109,420	91,850
Salt, sacks and bags	400,576	72,238
Salt, bbls	36,487	71,451

* In the receipts of all articles above Corn, the wagon receipts are included. Of Corn, and all articles following, the receipts comprise the amounts received by boats and railroads only.

Statistics of the Philadelphia Leather Trade in 1861.

	No. of Estab. lishments.	Capital employed.	Value of products.
Boots and shoes	700	$1,730,815	$5,329,857
Tanners and Curriers	46	1,035,250	2,087,010
Morocco and fancy leath'r	31	837,600	1,727,846
Patent and hatters' leather	3	1,300	39,500
Hose and belting	5	17,500	50,000
Saddle and harness	79	394,700	959,786
Trunks and bags	20	70,570	213,750
Total, leather	80	1,885,836	3,804,356
Total manufacturers of leather, exclusive of boots and shoes	104	482,770	1,224,196

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 8
North American	Liverpool	Portland	Jan. 9
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Jan. 11
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 15
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 15
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 18
Baltic	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 22
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 22
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Jan. 25
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 29
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 1
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 15
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 19

FROM AMERICA.

Arabia	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 29
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 1
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Feb. 5
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 8
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 12
Hansa	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 15
Niagara	New-York	Bremen	Feb. 19
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Feb. 19
	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 26

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails close at (*via* Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at ..... 5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 2½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH, FIFTIETH-ST., between 1st and 2d avs. The lower part of the new "Sunday School Hall," erected for this Society, will be opened on SUNDAY, 26th inst. Preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M., by Rev. GEO. R. CROOKS, D. D.; at 3 o'clock P. M., by Rev. R. S. FOSTER, D. D., and at 7 o'clock P. M., by Rev. JOHN MILEY, D. D. The Sunday School will be reunited at 2 o'clock P. M. Boys' meeting on THURSDAY EVENING, 30th inst., at 7 o clock.

SABBATH-SCHOOL BELLS NOS. 1 AND 2, can now be had in one volume. It contains nearly 500 tunes and hymns, and is the largest and best collection ever published in this country; 655,000 copies of both numbers have already been issued, and we are now selling 12,000 monthly. Schools having Bell No. 1 can exchange them for Bells Nos. 1 and 2. Price, bound, $30 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, $40 per 100; 25 copies furnished at the 100 price. HORACE WATERS, Agt., Publisher, No. 481 Broadway.

NINTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH—CORNER of 9th-st. and Avenue B. Rev. S. H. PLATT, Pastor.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. Mr. WARDELL, of Brooklyn; at 3 P. M., by Rev. THOMAS MARSDEN, and at 7 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. S. H. PLATT. Subject for the Evening, the Great Problem of the Universe—*Why is Sin, and why are we Sinners?* Prayer meetings every evening next week.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION (Protestant Episcopal) in East 14th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place. Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor. Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Fourteen hundred free seats in this comfortable, well-arranged and easily accessible Church. A cordial welcome for all—"Rich and poor meet together—the Lord is the maker of them all."

PROF. MATTISON WILL PREACH, AS usual, in the New Church, 41st-st., near 4th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. From twenty to thirty candidates will be received into the church, by the laying of the right hand of fellowship at the close of the morning sermon. In the EVENING, the second lecture of the series on *Man's Spiritual Nature and Immortality.*

FREE MISSION CHURCH, CORNER OF Madison and Gouverneur sts., under care of Rev. Dr. HOWARD CROSBY. Morning service at 10½ o'clock. The Rev. J. W. MCLANE, D. D. may be expected to preach on Sunday Evening service, at 7½ o'clock. A Sunday Monthly Meeting of the children of the Sunday School, in the Church, at 3 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts. Rev. THOMAS B. SMITH will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and Rev. GOSS E. HARRIS, Pastor, at 7 o'clock, P. M. The third public to the Class-Leaders of New-York and Brooklyn will be delivered by Rev. Bishop JANES, D. D., at 3 o'clock P. M. Preaching every evening next week except Saturday.

THE GREAT TRIBULATION ABOUT 1861-2. Accompanying the Return of Christ, will be the subject of a discourse by Rev. M. BAXTER, at the Church of the Intercessor, 30th-st. and 3d-av., at 7:30 P. M., and at the Church of the Good Shepherd, 5th-st. and 2d-av., at 7 P. M., on SUNDAY; and at the Tent in Hall, 45th-st. and Broadway, MONDAY EVENING, at 7:30 P. M. Seats free.

REV. S. REMINGTON WILL PREACH A sermon on the death of Mrs. Mary Ann Meredith, of California, on SUNDAY MORNING, in the Mount Olivet Baptist Church, corner Broadway and 47th-st., at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7 o'clock, his second lecture to young men. Prayer meeting at 3 o'clock P. M. Seats free.

PREACHING IN FRENCH UP TOWN.—Rev. M. FIVAZ, Pastor of the French Evangelical Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in Dr. Parker's Church, corner of 49th-st., corner of 3d-av. The SUNDAY MORNING Services, in Crosby-st., corner of Grand-st., is continued, as usual, at 10½ o'clock. Seats free at both places.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-STREET, corner Waverly-place. Rev. FRANCIS VINTON, D. D., Assistant Minister of Trinity Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free. The regular quarterly collection in aid of the Church will be made at each service TO-MORROW.

REV. E. D. HUNTINGTON, D. D., RECTOR of Emanuel Church, Boston, will preach in the Church of the Ascension, 10th-av., corner of 11th-st., on SUNDAY, the 26th inst., at 10½ A. M., in behalf of the St. Luke's Hospital Association of the Church of the Ascension. A collection will be made in aid of that charity.

AT THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st., the regular children's service will be held on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Strangers and friends are cordially invited. Informal off-hand talks to children, and they do the singing. We have 120 who live in the house altogether, and an outside attendance of 200 or 300 children.

MISS CORA L. V. HATCH WILL SPEAK at Dodsworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY, Jan. 26, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening—*A Further Investigation of the Theories and Practices of Spiritualism.* MISS HATCH will speak at Clinton Hall, A. Miller, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29, at 7½ P. M.

LECTURE.—REV. A. A. WILLETS, D. D., WILL, in the Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Fleet-place and Henry-st., South Brooklyn, on MONDAY EVENING, 27th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Subject, "*The man for the age—a beau-ideal of character.*" Tickets 25 cents each.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Attorney-st.—Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock; Rev. WM. LONSDEY, at 3 P. M., and Rev. MR. HAYWOOD, at 7 P. M. Preaching every evening next week at 7½ o'clock. The public invited.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—REV. DR. CHEEVER will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M., in the Church of the Puritans. Subject in the morning—*The Guilt and Ruin of Our Government and Country, in attempting to save Slavery from Destruction.*

REV. A. H. VINTON, D. D., WILL PREACH in behalf of "St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females," on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 26, in the Church of Transfiguration, 29th-st., near 5th-av. Service commences at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be made for the institution.

APPEALS TO THE YOUNG.—REV. E. G. BROOKS will give the next discourse of this series at the 20th-st. Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON. Subject—*Temptation.* Services at 3 o'clock. Rev. G. T. FLANDERS will preach in the morning at 10½ o'clock.

WEDDING M. E. CHURCH, EAST 17TH street, north side, between 1st and 2d avs., near Stuyvesant Park.—Dr. ABEL STEVENS, Pastor, will preach SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited.

REV. THOS. L. HARRIS WILL PREACH, on SUNDAY, in the large Chapel of the University, Washington-square. Subjects—Morning, *Epochs of Religion in the Soul*; Evening, *The Witness of Christ in the Human Spirit.* Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

THE FIFTH MONARCHY.—S. S. SNOW, Messenger of Christ, will preach in the Union Buildings, No. 19 Bowery, on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. Subject—*The Present Distress and Perplexity of the Nations as Proof of the Speedy Advent of the Rightful Ruler.* Seats free.

CHRISTIAN CHAPEL, 17TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—Services on LORD'S DAY, Jan. 26, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, URBAN C. BREWER. Subjects: Morning, *The Church in Thyatira.* Evening, *The Civil Ruler a Minister of God.*

PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Rev. HENRY D. NORTHROP will preach in the Park Tabernacle, on Cumberland-st., between Myrtle and Park avs., on SUNDAY, Jan. 26, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH WILL preach on SUNDAY EVENING, in Rev. Dr. HAGUE'S Church, on Madison-av. and 31st-st., on *The Religious Wants of the Soldiers, with Glimpses of Camp Life*, at 7½ o'clock.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF the Atonement, 33d-st., corner of 2d-av.—Rev. M. E. WILLING, Rector. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rt. Rev. Bishop SOUTHGATE will preach on SUNDAY EVENING.

"OUR NATIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES" will be the subject of a discourse on SUNDAY EVENING, in the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, 23d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., by the Pastor, Rev. J. R. W. SLOANE. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

REV. WILLIAM P. CORBIT WILL preach in the Alanson M. E. Church, Norfolk-st., near Grand, on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock, and Rev. J. O. ROGERS in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

REV. G. T. FLANDERS, SECOND UNIVERSALIST Society, 11th-st., 2d-av., will deliver on SUNDAY EVENING, a lecture on *Thomas Whittemore, the Self-made Man.* Rev. E. G. BROOKS will preach in the morning. Public freely invited.

THE REV. WM. R. WILLIAMS WILL deliver a Lecture in aid of the St. David's Benevolent Society, at the 13th-st. Welch Church, on Wednesday evening next, Jan. 29. Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the door.

REV. S. H. TYNG, Jr., WILL PREACH in the Free Church of the Holy Martyrs, Forsyth-st., near New Canal, on SUNDAY EVENING. All are welcome.

MISS EMMA HARDINGE WILL LECTURE in Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on SUNDAY, Jan. 26, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subjects: Morning—*Clairvoyance.* Evening—*Spiritualism in Palestine.*

REV. S. A. COREY WILL PREACH IN the Murray Hill Baptist Church, 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. In the Evening, seventh lecture to young men.

SPIRITUAL MEETINGS.—LAMARTINE Hall, corner of 29th-st. and 8th-av, every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 and 7½ P. M. Dr. A. N. SHERMAN will lecture next SUNDAY EVENING.

REV. BISHOP JANES WILL PREACH in the 2d-av. M. E. Church, corner of 119th-st., Harlem, on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE.—HAVING learned that a series of lectures are to be delivered at the Cooper Institute by the leading men of our nation, for the purpose of promoting patriotic sentiment, the proceeds to be devoted to the interest of our volunteers, by the Christian Alliance, we do hereby give our hearty indorsement of such a series of lectures, and commend them to the public generally as worthy of their confidence and support.

George Opdyke,	A. D. Gillette,
Peter Cooper,	J. B. Hagany,
W. Allen Butler,	J. Cotton Smith,
B. W. Bonney,	T. E. Vermilye,
Wm. C. Noyes,	A. H.

FINANCIAL.

HEMINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 53 Exchange-place,
Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

WANTED,
ADRIATIC Fire Insurance Stock.
ARCTIC Fire Insurance Stock.
CENTRAL PARK Fire Insurance Stock.
HOME Fire Insurance Stock.
PARK Fire Insurance Stock.
PHOENIX Fire Insurance Stock.
CITIZENS Gas Light Company's Stock.
Apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
No. 52 William-st.

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS ADJUSTED.
Claims upon the War and Navy Departments; the Treasury; Pension, Land and Census Bureaux; and the Accounts of Army, Navy and Mail Contractors adjusted in person by our resident agent in Washington,
Hon. HORATIO KING,
late Postmaster-General of the United States.
JOHN B. MURRAY, Army and Navy Banker,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
Claims are made up and forwarded to Washington daily.

AMERICAN GOLD
And TREASURY NOTES bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
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Stocks and Bonds bought and sold, at the Board of Brokers, for cash or on time.

GOVERNMENT CLAIM OFFICE.
Ordnance, Quartermaster's and Navy Claims, promptly Collected or Negotiated. ROBERT SEWELL, 72 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1862.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT OF THE affairs of the Company is published in conformity with the requirements of section 12 of the charter:

Outstanding Premiums, Jan. 1, 1861		$157,877 44
Premiums received from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1861, inclusive		522,308 23
Total amount of Marine Premiums		$680,185 67
This Company has issued no policies except on cargo and freight for the voyage.		
No risks have been taken upon time, or upon hulls of vessels.		
Premiums marked off as earned, during the period as above	$589,093 48	
Less Return Premiums	73,609 34	
Net-Earned Premiums		$515,394 14
Paid for Losses, including an estimate of Claims ascertained, but not yet due, less Savings, &c	$336,696 37	
Re-Insurance, Taxes, Commissions and Expenses	76,842 36	$413,538 73
Net Profits		$101,855 41

The Assets of the Company on the 31st December, 1861, were as follows, namely:

Cash in Bank	$88,376 90	
United States, New-York City Banks, and other Stocks	498,461 20	
Loans on Stocks drawing interest	93,668 63	
		$675,506 73
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	220,514 72	
Subscription Notes in advance of Premiums	21,502 50	
Scripts of sundry Mutual Insurance Companies, Re-Insurance, and other Claims due the Company, estimated at	25,649 48	
Total Assets		$943,173 43

The Board of Trustees have this day resolved to pay a dividend of interest of SIX PER CENT. IN CASH on the outstanding certificates of profits, to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 4th day of February next.

Also, resolved, that a dividend of TEN PER CENT. be declared on the net amount of earned premiums for the year ending Dec. 31, 1861, for which certificates will be issued on and after TUESDAY, the 8th of April next.

By order of the Board,
BENJAMIN A. ONDERDONK, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

ALFRED EDWARDS,	WM. LECONEY,
A. C. RICHARDS,	J. K. MYERS,
SHEPPARD GANDY,	A. WESSON,
W. M. RICHARDS,	WM. KENT,
D. H. GILLESPIE,	DAVID P. MORGAN,
C. E. MILNOR,	BYRON SHERMAN,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	JEHIAL READ,
FREDERICK B. BETTS,	JOHN A. BARTOW,
MOSES A. HOPPOCK,	A. S. BARNES,
SANFORD COBB, Jr.,	J. E. HANFORD,
W. H. MALLEN,	THOMAS TOMKIN,
B. W. BULL,	ALEX. M. EARLE,
C. HADDEN,	H. L. ATHERTON,
L. P. MORTON,	JOHN A. HADDEN,
F. W. MEYER,	GEORGE C. WETMORE,
JOHN B. ARTHUR,	P. H. VANDERVOOT.

ALFRED EDWARDS, President.
WILLIAM LECONEY, Vice-President.
BENJAMIN A. ONDERDONK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1861.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at their Office in New-York this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment of FIVE DOLLARS per share upon the Scrip Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, be and the same is hereby called payable on the twenty-fifth day of January, 1862; and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the Office of the Company in that City; and on the Stock registered in London at the Office of Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & Co., London; and that parties desiring to pay their assessment in London, may pay the same at a rate of exchange sufficient to produce five dollars per share to the Company in the City of New-York.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed on the afternoon of the 15th January next, and reopened on the 24th day of the same month; and that no transfer be permitted on or after that day of shares upon which the foregoing assessment shall not have been paid.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

The eighty-dollar certificates to be returned on payment of the above.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 48 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1862.

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THE 14TH inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Company for the ensuing year, viz.:

James H. Pinkney,	J. Green Pearson,
James Irwin,	R. W. Howes,
James S. Petrie,	Francis Brown,
Jno. McKesson,	George Warren,
J. T. B. Maxwell,	James L. Todd,
H. W. Belcher,	Wm. C. Barrett,
Francis Tomes, Jr.,	A. S. DePeyster,
Jno. Tappin,	Alden Wattles,
P. A. Conkling,	S. C. Southmayd,
Henry Anstice,	Solomon Banta,
Chas. H. Wilmerding,	Jno. H. Macy,
Henry Demarest,	James Rogers,
W. S. Hanford,	Geo. W. Clark,
P. Kemble Paulding,	Jno. Wilson,
Junius A. Fuller,	Wm. A. Fuller.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board JAMES H. PINKNEY was unanimously reelected President, and J. GREEN PEARSON Vice-President, for the ensuing year.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on MONDAY, the 10th day of February next, for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of fifty-nine, or any portion thereof of the one thousand dollar bonds of said Company, payable Jan. 1, 1883, for the Sinking Fund.
Chicago Burlington and Quincy Railroad Co.
By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, Jno., 7th, 1862.

BURLINGTON AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of First and Second Mortgage First Section Bonds, or coupons of the same will receive a communication of importance to them, if they will send their address to the undersigned, at Boston, immediately, also stating number and kind of bonds or coupons held.
JOHN N. DENISON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 48 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1862.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, Feb. 3, 1862. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M.
JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, Feb. 3. Poll open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. By order,
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

THE CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVENTEEN Directors of this Bank, and for three inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House No. 7 Nassau-st., on MONDAY, Feb. 3, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. E. W. TALMAN, Asst. Cashier.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Jan. 20, 1862.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 1st day of February next, and will be reopened on the morning of Monday, the 24th day of February next.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer *pro tem.*

NOTICE.—EAST RIVER BANK.—THE ANNUAL election for fifteen Directors and three inspectors of Election of the East River Bank will be held on TUESDAY, the 4th day of February, 1862, at their banking house, No. 680 Broadway. Poll open from 2 to 3 P. M.
WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE UNDERsigned has this day taken into partnership Mr. C. M. RUTTER, a member of the Board of Brokers. The business will be conducted as heretofore, at No. 41 Pine-st., under the name of EUGENE THOMSON & CO.
EUGENE THOMSON.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE CO.,
No. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1862.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, Feb. 3, 1862. Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' Accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by
RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for five Directors of said Company will be held at the Company's office, in Dubuque, on MONDAY, Feb. 10, 1862.
JAMES M. McKINLEY, Secretary.

FOR SALE—COLUMBIAN MARINE INSURANCE Company Stock, cheap, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

TO LOAN.—SUMS OF $7,000, $4,000, TWO SUMS of $3,000, $1,400, and larger amounts, on New-York property. ROBERT FERGUSON, No. 77 Cedar-st.

FINANCIAL.

GOLD AND SILVER
WANTED AT A PREMIUM,
BY TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, CORNER MURRAY-ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

DIVIDENDS.

ARE YOU INSURED?
RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 176 CHATHAM-SQUARE, Cor. Mott-st.
DIVIDEND.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED A SEMI-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on the first of February next. The TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from the 25th inst. till February 1.
By order, E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, 25th January, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of Six per cent on the Capital Stock, payable on demand. They have also declared an Interest Dividend of Six per cent. (6) on all outstanding Scrip, payable in cash, on and after the 11th day of February next. Also, a Scrip Dividend of Twenty per cent., (20) on ALL policies that terminated during the year ending 31st December, 1861, which Scrip will be deliverable on and after the 15th day of March next. All policies issued by this Company participate in the profits.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 10, 1862.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. has been declared by this Company, out of the earnings for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1861, payable on and after Feb. 1 next, at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, to stockholders registered in the New-York books. All others will be paid at the office of the Treasurer, at Cleveland, Ohio. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. until Feb. 2 next. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—No. 56 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this declared a Dividend of Fifty per Cent. on the earned premiums of policies written with the participating provision for the year ending Dec. 31, 1861, Scrip for which will be issued to policy holders entitled thereto on and after Feb. 10, 1862. Also a cash Dividend of Six per Cent. to be paid to the stockholders on and after Saturday, 11th inst.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

OFFICE GREENWICH INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 400 HUDSON-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the first day of February next. The transfer-books are closed until that day.
By order,
JAMES HARRISON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY having changed the dividend term from February to January, they have this day declared a dividend of eight per cent. for the last five months, payable on and after the 15th inst.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY.—Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 13, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY next, Jan. 20.
The transfer books will remain closed until the 20th.
C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO.,
No. 92 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on demand. J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 108 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 14, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent., payable on demand.
E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 10 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand.
WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on demand.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-Half per Cent., payable on the 1st day of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 21st inst. till day of payment, inclusive. F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on demand.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1862.—The board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.
WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE CO., Office No. 50 Wall-st. A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand. ISAAC R. ST. JOHN, Secretary.
JAN. 15, 1862.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 12 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1862.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate, of the City of New-York, for the year 1862, are now open for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next, inclusive. All tax-payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessment may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen or for military services; and also literary and charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption, previous to the closing of the rolls on said 30th day of April.

The following section of the Act of April 15, 1859, is published for the information of tax-payers:

SECTION 10. During the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them, and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cau-e the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—Laws of 1859, Chapter 342, Section 9 and 10.

A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of GOODHUE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
The outstanding concerns of the house will be adjusted by either of the partners, who will use the signature of the firm in liquidation.
ROBERT C. GOODHUE,
CHARLES C. GOODHUE,
PELATIAH PERIT,
RICHARD WARREN WESTON,
HORACE GRAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of WESTON & GRAY, and will continue the business heretofore conducted by GOODHUE & CO.
RICHARD WARREN WESTON.
HORACE GRAY.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a Copartnership, under the name and firm of KIRTLAND & CO., for the purpose of transacting a General Banking, Exchange Brokerage and Collection Business, at No. 9 Wall-st.
GEO. KIRTLAND,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1862. C. KIRTLAND.

BURNING FLUIDS, OILS, &C.

J. S. STANTON, MANUFACTURER
OF
COAL OIL, COAL OIL LAMPS, AND BURNING FLUID, DEALER IN ALCOHOL AND CAMPHENE. CRUDE PETROLEUM From best wells on Oil Creek, Pennsylvania. REFINED OIL, PACKED IN CANS FOR EXPORT, NO. 246 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

PRINTING.

STEAM JOB PRINTING AT LOW PRICES.
G. A. WHITEHORNE,
No. 42 Ann-st., four doors east of Nassau.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have *Passports* from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
	SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 22.
ARABIA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 29.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 5.
AFRICA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 12.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 19.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 26.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA.
The United States Mail steamship
COLUMBIA,
R. ADAMS, U. S. N., Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, Jan. 30, at 12 o'clock, Noon, precisely.
Passengers are requested to procure their passports before going on board.
For freight or passage, apply to
STOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

NOTICE.
The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company's steamer CITY OF MANCHESTER will sail for Cork and Liverpool, as an extra ship, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, the 28th inst., from Pier No. 44 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.
By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United states are required to provide themselves with passports before they will be allowed on board the steamer.
Passengers will not be subjected to any trouble or delay in procuring them, if they call for instructions at the Company's offices, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK	SATURDAY, Feb. 1.
CITY OF WASHINGTON	SATURDAY, Feb. 8.

And every Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown—1st Cabin, $75, $85 and $100. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $35.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.
For further information apply, in Liverpool, to WILLIAM IMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William st; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Office,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on

TUESDAY	Jan. 7, 1862	MONDAY	March 3
TUESDAY	Feb. 4, 1862	SATURDAY	March 29

Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 60
All persons leaving the United States are required to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship HANSA, H. J. VON SANTEN commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, Feb. 15, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 58 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA.—THE DOUBLE ENGINE United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Geo W. Couch, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on WEDNESDAY, 5th February, at 12 o'clock precisely. Apply to LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depot.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQUAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday, Oct. 28, the NAUSHON will leave New-York at 3 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for those places.
Returning, the train will leave Bergen at 6:50 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M. Sundays included.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY—JANUARY.—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wedn'day, Jan. 22, 8 A. M.	Wednesday, Jan. 22, 12 M.
Thursday, Jan. 23, 9 A. M.	Thursday, Jan. 23, 1 P. M.
Friday, Jan. 24, 10 A. M.	Friday, Jan. 24, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Jan. 25, 2:10 P. M.	Monday, Jan. 27, 2 P. M.
Tuesday, Jan. 28, 2 P. M.	Wedn'day, Jan. 29, 8 A. M.
Wedn'day, Jan. 29, 2:40 P. M.	Thursday, Jan. 30, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Jan. 30, 3 P. M.	Friday, Jan. 31, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Feb. 1, 9:30 P. M.	

Fare to Eatontown and Shrewsbury by H. Johnson's stages, and steamers, 35 cents through. Tickets on the boat.

TO NEW-HAVEN.—STEAMERS LEAVE AT 3 P M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M. Passengers can remain on board till morning without charge.

INSURANCE.

COLUMBIA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

Cash Capital $200,000
With a handsome surplus safely invested.
Last Dividend, four per cent. in cash to Stockholders, and
Fifty per cent. in Scrip to Policy-holders entitled to participate.
TIMOTHY G. CHURCHILL, President.
JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS, DENTISTS, No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and No. 258 Grand-st., New-York, (formerly No. 376,) have the largest and cheapest dental establishment in the world. They are inserting teeth on their improved atmospheric plates without extracting the roots. Full sets on platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10; partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

SKATES.

COSTELLO'S PATENT SKATES—REQUIRing no straps, and easily adjusted to the shoe, for ladies and gentlemen, sold at SLATER'S shoe stores, No. 858 Broadway and No. 2 Cortlandt-st., near Broadway

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 56 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 113 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.—Sold at astonishingly low prices, to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences.
The anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copahia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics. Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 13 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

NO GROPING IN THE DARK.
But everything as clear as the sun at noonday, after reading that popular illustrated medical work, entitled HUMAN FRAILTY, published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Summary of the virtues of Triesemar, Nos. 1, 2 and 3—Triesemar No. 1 removes completely all physical impediments to marriage, and invigorates the exhausted system. Triesemar No. 2 quickly cures all primary symptoms, obviating the necessity of being sickened with nauseous medicines. Triesemar No. 3 is the great European remedy for confirmed cases, ill effects from mercury, and for the entire removal of all impurities. Price $3, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3, or in $27 cases, saving $9. Packets packed, secured from observation, and sent to any part of the world, on receipt of remittance. Consultations daily, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. N. B.—Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.
For half a century this well-known remedy for Pulmonary Disorders has successfully stood the test of public approval, and their usefulness has been extended to every clime and country of the civilized world. They may be found alike on the gold-fields of Australia, the back-woods of America, in every important place in the East or West Indies, and the palace of Pekin. During this long period they have withstood the pretensions of numerous inferior rivals, and are now the acknowledged antidote for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c.
Prepared and sold in boxes and tins of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, No. 79 St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists, &c., in the world.
N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraved on the Government stamp of each box, without which none are genuine.
Sold in New-York by Messrs. Hegeman & Co., Joseph Horsey & Co., Druggists; and Mr. Theodore Metcalfe, Druggist, Boston.

CONSTITUTION WATER.
THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER.
Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors. Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*
Mailed by Richardson, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 831 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY Consulte i with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradicant on of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $3 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years,

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of the North Star, with $602,767 in Treasure.

News from the United States of Colombia.

Continued Success of the Mosquera Government.

LATER FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC STATES.

The steamship *North Star*, ten days from Aspinwall, with the mails, passengers and treasure from California, arrived at this port last night. She left New-York on the 1st inst., at 12 M., and arrived at Aspinwall on the 10th inst., at 6 P. M.; sailed again on the 15th inst., at 12 M., and arrived at New-York on the 25th inst., at 9 P. M. She experienced heavy head winds in the Carribean Sea, and encountered a very heavy gale from the northeast on the southern edge of the Gulf stream, which lasted three days. She brings $602,767 in specie, consigned as follows:

Seth Adams	$10,000	Jansen, Bond & Co.	$7,000
Order	25,000	Duncan, Sherman & Co.	38,431
John B. Budd	2,315		
Order	6,581	Jennings & Brewster	18,800
L. Pattier	5,500	Frank Baker	12,029
Order	5,000	Am. Exch. Bank	21,000
Neustadter Bros.	12,000	P. Naylor	8,500
Wm. Heller & Co.	8,000	A. S. Rosenbaum	17,750
J. Heller Bro.	18,200	Marcus C. Hawley	3,463
Baker & Morrill	16,000	Scholle Bros	23,100
Wm. Seligman & Co.	20,000	Ernstein Bro	4,150
J. B. Newton & Co.	12,000	Eug. Kelly	75,000
J. Strauss, Bros. & Co.	34,767	Richard Patrick	30,000
Wm. Meyer & Co.	5,000	Wells, Fargo & Co.	102,000
J. G. Parker & Son	12,000		
Total			$590,648

FROM ASPINWALL.

Ribon & Munos	$3,300	Hierques & Maseras	$600
Ribon & Munos	1,000	Hierques & Maseras	400
G. Herschfield	1,450	C. Isaacs	600
Strauss Bros	969	Order	810
B. Howard Sons	810	Wells, Fargo & Co.	330
Cartwright & Harrison	1,000	Colgate & Hoffman	1,150
From Aspinwall			$12,119
From California			$590,648
Total			$602,767

We receive by the *North Star* our correspondence giving details of news from the United States of Colombia and the South Pacific States, which will be found below.

We are indebted to the Express messenger of WELLS, FARGO & Co., for the prompt delivery of our packages.

SOUTH AMERICA.

News from Peru, Bolivia, Chili, The Argentine Confederation and Ecuador.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Friday, Jan. 15, 1862.

The British mail steamship *Bogota*, from Valparaiso and intermediate ports, arrived at Panama on the 5th. She brings dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chili to Dec. 18, from Bolivia to the 12th and Lima and Callao to the 27th December.

PERU.

This State, under the rigid military rule of Gen. CASTILLA, is tranquil, but her enemies, nevertheless, are active in their plots, compelling him to the utmost vigilance. Lima is guarded day and night by military patrols in the principal streets and plazas.

By the shipping list, which I send you to-day, you will perceive the guano business is taking a little more active turn, but the ships load principally for England. The agency for England still goes a begging, GIBBS & Co. refusing to make advances on it at the rates demanded by the Government.

The Government has issued proposals for the building of a dock in the Bay of Callao, for the reception and discharge of cargoes, and other proposals for the construction of a floating-dock. Mr. PRENTICE, the Government agent, goes to England with a credit for £75,000 sterling, with which to make these harbor improvements.

The British ship *Susan J. Owen* floated the Confederate and Palmetto flags on her fore and main-masts, with the British at the peak, causing a good deal of feeling among the Americans at Callao.

The commerce of the south of Peru is in an unsettled state, caused by the late troubles on the Bolivian frontier.

On Christmas Day, the new amphitheatre at Callao, for bull-fights, which cost $30,000, was opened to the public, 7,000 persons having been present.

The newspapers are still discussing the subject of Spanish aggressions in America, and call for a union of the Spanish-American States and peoples for mutual protection against Queen ISABEL.

A mob, at Tacua, lately destroyed some aguadiente distillery, owned by Frenchmen, who were accused of using guano and other deleterious substances in the manufacture of their liquors, thus causing several deaths. The military put a stop to the row.

BOLIVIA.

As I wrote you in my last, the revolutionary attempt of Gen. FERNANDEZ and Col. MORALES against the Government of President ACHA proved a failure. Gen. ACHA having been absent from La Paz at the time of the attempt of Col. BALZA, was sent for by a deputation of the people. At three leagues from the Capital he was met by the foreign Ministers and consuls, at the head of whom was Mr. DAVID CARTER, United States Minister, who presented him a paper containing the capitulation of the revolutionists, upon which he entered the city in the midst of the acclamations of the people. During the day, a considerable body of Government troops entered the city, to preserve order. President ACHA revoked the military commissions of FERNANDEZ, MORALES, BALZA, FLORES, SOTO, CURTO and others, and named a new Cabinet: Minister of Justice, Interior and Foreign Relations, Don MANUEL L. SALINAS; Minister of War, Gen. C. AVILA; Secretary of the Treasury, Dr. R. CARDAJAL; Minister of Worship and Public Instruction, Don MANUEL JOSE CORTEZ.

President ACHA sent a force immediately against FERNANDEZ and MORALES, at or near Potosi, under Gen. AGREDA and Col. ORTIZ. At first, MORALES successfully defended himself in the streets of Potosi, AGREDA losing a considerable number of his force, among which was his son, Don NAPOLEON AGREDA; but being attacked by ORTIZ, MORALES and FERNANDEZ were, in turn, defeated, and were obliged to fly to Chuquisaca, in which place the people attacked the refugees, killing, it is reported, FERNANDEZ. Papers have been found, which make it certain that Gen. YANEZ committed the horrible massacre of Ex-President CORDOVA and others, on the memorable 23d of October, in La Paz, under the inspiration of FERNANDEZ. Vengeance has quickly overtaken both of these monsters. MORALES is also said to have been killed in the City of Sucre, by President's ACHA's troops.

CHILI.

By letters received from Coquimbo at Valparaiso, we hear that the American ship *Panama*, which arrived at the former place from Puget Sound, fell in in the latitude of Ecuador, with the Chilian bark *Coronel Picarte*, Capt. HALEY, abandoned, and at the mercy of the winds and waves, which bark sailed from California on the 12th of July last for Valparaiso, with a cargo of pine lumber for Señor JOSE SALAMANCA, of Valparaiso. Nothing is yet known of the fate of the officers and crew, but it is feared there has been a revolt and an assassination, as the *Panama* found on board the bark a box containing all the papers of the bark, which, if the Captain had been obliged to abandon his vessel, he certainly would have taken with him. Besides, the bark had sustained, from appearances, no injury which could cause her to be abandoned. Neither the vessel or cargo were insured.

Mr. HENRY MEIGGS had commenced the work of building the Valparaiso and Santiago Railroad, or rather the two-thirds part remaining unfinished between Quillota and Santiago, and had 4,000 men employed on the work. He expected in another month to have 6,000 men. His contract reaches to nearly $6,000,000.

A change of Ministry is talked of in the Chilian Cabinet. Don MANUEL ALCALDE, Minister of Foreign Relations and the Interior, and Bishop DONOSO, Minister of Instruction and Worship, going out, as when they only went into office temporarily.

Business continues excessively dull in Chili. Money scarce and high. Agricultural prospects only are good.

After sales amounting to 60,000 quintals of flour, in Valparaiso, a rise took place on account of the scantiness of the stock. The new crop will be abundant. The article stands now at $2 75 to $3, six months. Barley at $1 37 to $1 50, cash. Carolina Rice, $7 50. Refined American Sugar, $2 75 the aroba, cash. The *Harriet Erving's* cargo is offered at $3, but had not been sold. Bar copper, 3,000 quintal were taken at $17, cash. Regulus is quoted at $7, cash. No sales of nitrate. Saltpetre, $1 62½ cash demanned, but no sales. Tallow, 400 quintals were sold at $9 62, six months. Exchange on London, 60 to 90 days, 46 to 47 pence per dollar; on Paris, same time, 4f. 85c.; on United States, 90 days, 14 per cent. premium nominal. Freights to England and Hamburg, £3 15s.; to France 110f.; to United States, $15; to California, no fixed price.

ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

The war has terminated between Buenos Ayres and the Confederacy by the complete triumph of the former, of its forces at Paton under Gen. MITRE; by the pronunciamentos of the peoples in the States themselves in favor of Buenos Ayres, and lastly, by the adhesion of the Vice-President of the Confederation to Buenos Ayres, DORQUI, the President, having fled, and his General, URQUIZA, having laid down his arms. DORQUI had gone to Montevideo.

ECUADOR.

In Perucho, a province in the vicinity of Quito, there had been a slight revolutionary movement, but it was quickly suffocated. Letter writers say that the tyranny of Don GARCIA MORENO and Gen. FLORES makes itself felt in the smallest populations in the most insignificant matters.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

Tranquillity at Bogota—Continued Success of Mosquera's Government—The Rebels in Santander Defeated—Mosquera Gone to Antioquia—Miscellaneous News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Wednesday, Jan. 15, 1862.

We have no later dates from Central America' the Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Columbus*, which should have arrived at Panama on the 21st of last month not having yet made her appearance, and their other half-monthly steamer, the *Guatemala*, not being due till the 21st inst. It is probable the latter vessel will find the *Columbus* and her valuable cargo of indigo (if she broke down on her return voyage) at sea, or in one of the intermediate ports between Panama and San José de Guatemala.

The fine new iron steam-propeller, of 1,300 tons, being one of Mr. HOLT's line of Liverpool and Aspinwall steamers, consisting of four ships, arrived at the latter port *vid* Carthagena, on the 10th inst. She brings five or six days' later dates from Carthagena and private letters from Bogota to the 24th December. Nothing new had transpired at Bogota, the city being perfectly tranquil, and the new Government of MOSQUERA operating regularly and peacefully through all its ramifications.

By this mail we have received a bulletin from Choconta, in the State of Cundinamarca, dated Dec. 18, which claims that on the 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th of December, four battles took place between Gen. SANTOS GUTIERREZ, commanding MOSQUERA's forces in the State of Santander, and Col. CANAL of the revolutionary forces, in which GUTIERREZ was successful and placed at liberty, in Pamplona, the prisoners REYES and others, whom CANAL had taken. It appears that CANAL made the armistice of the 16th November with MOSQUERA solely to gain time, hoping to be joined by some of those in arms against the latter in the States of Antioquia and Cauca, but GUTIERREZ being convinced of his bad faith, gave him battle and defeated him. The enemies here of MOSQUERA profess not to believe this news, but from collateral evidences I judge it to be true.

Judge A. A. BURTON, the new United States Minister Resident at Bogota, had not yet presented his credentials to MOSQUERA, as it is understood Mr. SEWARD instructed him not to do so until he received farther directions from Washington.

Gen. MOSQUERA had left Bogota, as I before wrote you, to go to Antioquia to quell the rebellion there against his Government—or rather to enforce obedience to it from the friends of the late Ospina Government.

Señor SIMON ARBOLEDA, who was appointed by MOSQUERA as Secretary of Legation at Washington, returned here on the steamer *North Star*, last week, and will leave Aspinwall for Bogota to-night in the *Asketon*. He is much dissatisfied, I am told, at the conduct of Gen. HERRAN, who was reappointed by MOSQUERA as Minister to Washington, in not presenting his new credentials, preferring to act on the old ones of the extinct government. He believes Gen. HERRAN will be recalled when the facts are represented at Bogota.

We have no late news from the State of Cauca, one of the three States (of the nine) in which there are factions in arms against MOSQUERA, but in Panama it is generally believed the next mail will bring us news of the complete failure of Col. ARBOLEDA to create a permanent reaction. Nothing positive has yet been heard as to the whereabouts of the Chilian schooner *Maria Josefa*, which clandestinely left the port of Panama with $20,000 worth of Government and private American property destined for the port of Buenaventura, in Cauca.

Little dribblets of cotton are occasionally forced by the high prices across this Isthmus. The steamer *Bogota*, from Callao, brought 548 bales (300 pounds to the bale) to Panama for Europe, on her last trip. It is grown at Lambayeque, Peru, and is very fine, but the staple is short.

Señor PEDRO GUAL, who was supplanted as President of Venezuela by Gen. PAEZ, is in Panama, on his way South. He represents Venezuela to be in a horrible political condition.

The flags of all the Consuls and of all the shipping, both at Panama and Aspinwall, were placed at half-mast on the 7th, on the reception of the intelligence of the death of Prince ALBERT, of England.

A new steam line between Panama and Guayaquil is spoken of. It is to be under the auspices of the Ecuadorian Government.

Monsieur DUPREZ and another French gentleman arrived at Aspinwall, from Europe, last week, to make arrangements for the opening of the new French line of side-wheel steamers between Havre and Aspinwall, and to negotiate for the transport of the Pacific goods to ports of their destination.

An American schooner arrived at Aspinwall last evening, six days from St. Thomas. She reports the *Iroquois*, Commander DE CAMP, at St. Thomas, coaling. Capt. PALMER, I presume, has arrived in New-York, on board the *Quaker City*.

The United States steam flag-ship *Lancaster*, and United States sloop-of-war *Cyane*, are at Panama, and the United States brig *Bambridge* at Aspinwall. The *Lancaster* goes to San Francisco in a day or two.

The British War Steamer Racer at this Port.

This splendid sloop-of-war, eleven guns, Commander LYONS, has paid us another visit, and is, at present, anchored off Quarantine. The *Racer* is one of the fastest and most perfect sloops in the British navy. The principal object of her mission here now is, to await the arrival of the Cunard Mail steamer, in order to carry the mails to Admiral MILNE of Bermuda for the navy, as well as convey dispatches thereto from Lord LYONS, the British Minister at Washington; and also from Mr. ARCHIBALD, the British Consul of New-York. Her guns are all mounted, and range beautifully upon the main deck, being fully from six to eight inches in diameter. Her compartments are splendidly laid out, being both commodious and comfortable. The *Racer* confirms to the very letter the report of the reception which the rebel Commissioners, MASON and SLIDELL, received on their landing in Bermuda, which was of a truly humiliating character.

The Weekly Temperance Meetings in Cottage-place.

A delegation of newsboys were Friday evening present by invitation at the Temperance gathering in he Factory building, Cottage-place. After eloquent addresses by the missionaries most active in this laudable movement, the audience were pleasingly entertained by a patriotic song from "Paddy Beef," a bright particular star of the "Lodging-house." He was succeeded by another shining light of the same fraternity, dubbed by his comrades "Henry Ward Beecher." The performances were highly satisfactory to those of the friends of the Temperance movement who were assembled, and the increased interest in each succeeding meeting indicates a substantial support for the workers who are actively employed throughout this Industrial School district.

NEWS FROM ALBANY.

The Proceedings of Friday Evening in the Assembly—The Marine Court of New-York City—A Proposed Amendment of the Brooklyn Consolidation Act—Military Tactics in the Schools—Debate on the Finances of the National Government, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 25, 1862.

Last evening's proceedings in the House were exceedingly interesting, but of a character which it is almost impossible to delineate with any fullness within the limits of a single brief letter. The members being a little tardy in gathering, at the time appointed, the "special order" was deferred a few minutes, and several bills and resolutions of interest were introduced. Mr. O'BRIEN, of your City, introduced a bill to amend the act relating to the Marine Court, in New-York City, by repealing the fifth section of the act passed July 21, 1853, and instituting an appeal from a Justice of the Marine Court to the Court of Common Pleas; also an act, amending the act in relation to the assessment and amendment of taxes in New-York City, giving the Comptroller power to act upon the evidence of assessment rolls, properly perfected and attested, and giving to these rolls force as testimony in the different Courts.

A bill of an interesting nature was introduced for the benefit of Kings and Queens Counties, giving to any contractor, builder, mechanic, furnisher of materials, or laborer upon a building, a lien upon the property thus constructed for the payment of his labor, under certain well defined conditions.

In the Senate, also, yesterday morning, a bill was introduced in amendment of the Brooklyn Consolidation act, which completely topples over the laboriously wrought structure of Senator SPINOLA and his coadjutors for several years past, and introduces a new order of things.

Mr. PIERCE, in pursuance of the recommendation of the Governor's Message, introduced a resolution calling upon the Regents of the University for an opinion as to the feasibility of introducing the study of military tactics into our higher educational institutions, and if they thought it feasible, the suggestion of a plan for the same whereby it should be accomplished with an expense to the State not exceeding $25,000 per year.

The hour for the "special order" having again come round, the debate upon the resolutions of the Committee of Ways and Means was again resumed, in Committee of the Whole, and continued until a late hour. It embraced a wide range of subjects, and gave a fine opportunity for members to place their opinions, convictions and intentions, in the present crisis, upon record. The galleries and lobby were crowded with an interested audience, and among the listeners upon the floor of the House I noticed Lieut.-Gov. CAMPBELL, Comptroller ROBINSON, and a goodly array of Senators. In my letter, I can only hope to give an idea of the general drift and tenor of the debate, leaving it to the stenographic reports to fill up the details, and for this purpose I shall mass the various points made by the several speakers, with reference to given branches of the subject, under three of four general heads. The debate, or rather *exposition*, for there was no *debate* about it, was maintained by Messrs. OGDEN, ALVORD, ADAMS and SNYDER, Union Democrats; Messrs. PAYNE and SCHOLEFIELD, Republicans.

First—As regards the *causes* of this rebellion. Mr. OGDEN said that this rebellion is an anomaly in the history of revolutions. English revolutions were always founded upon some basis of popular rights, and even the terrible French revolution had a substratum of popular rights, but that it was reserved for this era to witness a revolution based and founded upon human bondage, which, he believed with Mr. JEFFERSON, was not the normal condition of the African, or any one, and is not a fit foundation for government. Mr. SCHOLEFIELD found the origin of our troubles, not in Slavery, but in an inherent and ever present antagonism between the rights of the majority and the grasping ambition of a minority, of which Slavery was but a single development. Mr. ALVORD, while not stating what was the source of evil, expressed the opinion that it was not Slavery, which was the excuse, not the cause, of difficulty.

Secondly—As regards the *good policy* of direct taxation. Mr. OGDEN said the object of this discussion is to prepare the people for taxation, and we ought to be frank and fair with them.

We must have money, for money is the sinew of war, and this war must be carried on by the same appliances as all wars, despite its unjust origin. How are we to get it? By borrowing; and to borrow we must have a basis of credit, and that basis is best furnished by taxation—a direct appeal to those most interested in the objects for which the money is needed. We must make this basis by providing, first, for the payment of interest on our debt; and, secondly, by a sinking-fund to provide for the gradual canceling of the debt. To raise money we must tax; *ordinary* means, such as impost-duties and the like, have failed, and we must resort to extraordinary means. He would, however, make the sinking-fund as small as possible, and still retain the principle which is essential. He would do it because this contest is for the benefit mainly of those who come after us, and they who reap the benefit should share the sacrifices. He approved the resolutions in this matter, and speaking generally of the policy they embodied, he did regard it *indispensable*, and would not, therefore, exchange that word for *important*.

Mr. PRYNE said he approved the system of taxation, because property ought to pay the cost of its own protection. He believed it a more equitable method than to tax the necessities of a people, as in impost duties, rather than the property, for the benefit of which Government is instituted. He advocated it also as the cheapest method. It would do much to prevent peculation and corruption, for men will hold the disbursers of public money more strictly accountable, when they know how much they are paying, and where every dollar comes from. They will want to know where it goes to, also, and will blast with the breath of their indignation any man, who tampers with the public moneys. Taxation, he considered unpopular mainly through prejudice—a hereditary prejudice, fostered by slave-owners, who did not want direct taxation, because, as the Constitution makes the basis of taxation and representation the same, they would have been compelled to pay taxes on their slaves. Mr. ALVORD opposed the amendments proposed, because we have the light of experience here and have a right to speak decidedly. He would tax because, if we fail in this war through want of adequate means, we lose not only our Government and our liberties, but also every cent of our property. Mr. ANDRUS took a similar view. It is better, both for the poor man and the capitalist, to be taxed than to see general financial ruin and disorder.

Thirdly—As to *for what* the people should be taxed. In general the answer was, to carry on the war, and sustain the Government; but I wish to call especial attention to the position of Messrs. OGDEN and ALVORD on this point, as the best probable embodiment of the views of the Union Democrats of the House on these great national questions. They, with Mr. STETSON, of Clinton, may be fairly considered the leaders of that portion of the House. Their position is this: let us go on and put down the rebellion, but let us confine ourselves to the Constitution; let us wage no war for abolition or emancipation; let us respect all the constitutional rights of States; if, in the course of the war, our armies are compelled to advance over rebel territory, let us neither entice away or return slaves; and if *incidentally* slavery receives its death-blow, if, as it will necessarily be, the advance of our armies is synonomous with the advance of freedom to the enslaved, then let us all rejoice together.

Fourthly—As to the *willingness* of the *people* to be taxed. But one sentiment was expressed. Every gentleman, who spoke, pledged the people of his section to willingly bear their whole just share of the burthens, however heavy, if only honestly used for the prosecution of the war.

Without closing the debate, the resolutions were made the special order for Monday evening next. I have taken up thus much space in a synopsis of this debate, because of the acknowledged importance of the subject involved, and have only attempted to set down, without bias, the several positions of the gentlemen who participated in it.

This morning, in the House, bills were introduced for the incorporation of a Fireman's Saving Institution in your city, for an amendment to the charter of the Knickerbocker Fire Insurance Company of New-York, and for regulating the fees of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York.

The Passenger and Baggage Express Company bill was also introduced in a new form, and referred to the Committee on the Affairs of Cities.

Whatever may be the merits or demerits of this particular bill, the impression is very prevalent that the evil which it professes to be designed to prevent requires some legislation for its abatement; and the House determined to give the bill this chance to stand or fall by its merits.

Mr. CALLAHAN, of your city, introduced a bill to provide for the protection of laborers, and persons seeking employment, from fraud.

Mr. CHURCH, of Otsego County, also introduced a bill to provide for the establishment of an academical department in the Union Free Schools, which is a measure of great general importance.

The Governor sent in a message in reply to the resolution of the House in regard to the payment of Volunteers, who were honorably discharged, upon surgical examination, for disability to serve. The Governor replies that they have not been paid, and that he has referred the question of the necessity of legislation upon the subject to the Judge-Advocate-General, whose reply he will transmit as soon as received. He intimates, however, that the State has already paid for their transportation both to and from the place of "rendezvous," and for their support while there.

Much time was consumed over the resolutions of instruction to the Senators and Congressmen, in regard to butter as an army ration. Mr. WATERBURY, of Delaware, made an able statistical speech, showing its utility, availability and economy, and, after he finished, no one was disposed to question the expediency of such a change; but the question *did* arise, whether it was advisable to make this a subject of instruction to Congress, and a good deal of opposition was manifested.

The inherent excellence of the proposed change, however, bore down opposition, which would otherwise have proved stronger, and the resolutions passed by a large vote. The House only adjourned over until Monday morning, which is an innovation that gives good promise of their industry.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 25.

A petition was presented to incorporate the State Homœopathic Society.]

Mr. RICHARDS reported a bill to stop the sale of swill milk.

The bill relative to unauthorized banking was considered in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. RAMSEY advocated the bill, he stated only permits banks to make, issue, and circulate certificates or drafts payble in bank bills or par funds at the place where such draft is payable.

After some amendment the bill was ordered to a third reading.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 25.

The bill to repeal the act relative to the publication of the legal notices was reported favorably by the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. FISHER moved its recommittal to the Committee on Judiciary.

The report was laid on the table.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. SCHOLEFIELD, to incorporate the New-York and Brooklyn Passenger Baggage Co.

Messrs. KINNEY and CALLAHAN endeavored to prevent the introduction of the bill, on the ground that the same was already rejected by the Assembly. After a considerable skirmish, the bill was referred to the Committee on the Affairs of Cities. It was before ejected by the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. MCMULLEN—To regulate fees on searches in County Clerks' offices.

Mr. CALLAHAN—To punish frauds on laborers and others seeking employment.

Mr. WESTBROOK—To authorize Justices of the Peace o act in the absence of Coroners.

By Mr. CHURCH—To establish academical departments, union free schools, and other institutions of learning in the State.

By Mr. KENNEY—To incorporate the Fireman's Savings Institution.

Also to authorize the incorporation of juvenile reformatory associations.

The Governor sent in a report in reply to the inquiries of the Assembly, stating that volunteers who had enlisted and been honorably discharged after medical examination were not paid. The question whether legislation was necessary to secure pay to such volunteers, was referred to the Judge Advocate. Such men had been sent free over the railroads to their homes.

Mr. D. WATERBURY called up the resolution recommending the use of butter in the army rations.

Quite a debate ensued in reference to the butter interests of the State.

After a lengthy debate, an amendment, adding cheese as a ration, was adopted, and the resolution passed.

The House adopted the concurrent resolutions passed by the Senate, assuming, on the part of the State, payment of its quota of the national tax; fixing the election of a Superintendent of Public Instruction and Regent of the University on the 30th inst.; in favor of a law of Congress that the States assess and collect their quota of the national tax.

On motion of Mr. MCMULLEN, the bill to authorize the supervisors of Kings County to raise money for the relief of the families of volunteers, was moved forward to a First Committee of the Whole.

Adjourned till 11 A. M., Monday.

Assembly Bills.

An act to amend the Revised Statutes relative to unauthorized banking:

SEC. 1. Original section number ten of the twentieth title of the twentieth chapter of the first part of the Revised Statutes, which title relates to unauthorized banking, is hereby amended so that the said section shall read as follows:

SEC. 10. No person shall give, pay, or receive in payment, or in any way circulate, or attempt to circulate, any bank bill or any promissory note, bill, check, draft, or other evidence of debt, issued by any banker, bank, or banking association whatever, which shall be made payable otherwise than in lawful money of the United States, except, however, that it shall be lawful to make and issue any certificate of deposit, or draft, payable in bank bills or funds current at par, at the place where such draft or certificate of deposit shall be made payable.

SEC. 2. Section eleven of the Act amended by this Act is hereby repealed, so far as it is applicable to any draft or certificate of deposit drawn or issued between the 28th day of December, 1861, and the time this act shall take effect.

Mr. LOUTRELL introduced a bill for the regulation of criminal trials, which gives a prisoner the right personally or by his counsel, of the closing address to the Jury.

Mr. CALLAHAN introduced a bill making it a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term from one to three years to cheat or defraud any person seeking employment or labor, by making any false promise, and receiving from such person any money or valuable consideration.

Mr. KENNEY introduced a bill authorizing the incorporation of juvenile reformatory asylums by associations of any five or more citizens of the State. Such associations shall possess all the powers and privileges conferred by the act for the incorporation of Benevolent Societies. Any magistrate before whom persons of less than fifteen years of age are convicted of offences punishable by thirty days imprisonment shall, instead of committing them to prison, send them to one of these reformatory asylums. Children between seven and fourteen may be surrendered to and taken charge of by such asylums at the option of parents and guardians, magistrates empowered to commit truant children, or overseers or superintendents of poor. The remainder of the act relates to the care and discipline of the children.

The Perilous Voyage of the City of Manchester.

The British screw-steamer *City of Manchester* of Mr. JOHN G. DALE's line, Capt. HALCROW, arrived at this port Friday morning, having left Liverpool on New-Year's Day, and Queenstown Jan. 3, at 6 A. M. She brings 3,000 tons of merchandise on freight, the United States mails, passengers and specie. During the entire passage she has encountered most boisterous weather. On the 8th inst., at noon, in the latitude of 50° 34', and longitude 31° 21', she had a violent gale, commencing at S. S.W. and ending at 7 P. M. at N. W. The barometer at 3 P. M. marking 28° 10', during which she shipped a sea which did considerable damage.

On the 12th, when in lat. 49° 23', lon. 40° 32', where he soundings, as shown on Capt. DUMONT's chart, made for the laying of the Atlantic cable, shows a depth of 24.24 fathoms, the deepest part of the Atlantic, the ship experienced a fearful gale from W. to N. W., with mountainous seas, one of which came on board over the starboard bow, tearing away everything in its course, staving away the oaken bulwarks, splitting rails and stauncheons, bending and twisting great iron bolts, washing the forward galley with its contents over the rail and into the sea to leeward, tearing away the boats from their lashings and dashing them to pieces on the opposite side of the ship, filling the decks, staving in cabin doors, and forcing large quantities of water down into the engine-rooms.

At one time, and for a few moments only, the ship was at the mercy of the waves. The spokes of the two steering wheels were torn from the grasp of the four seamen stationed at them, and the iron gear attached becoming disarranged, the helm was useless, and until the relieving-tackles were bent on to the top of the rudder, the ship was in a most critical condition. Some idea may be formed of the force of the sea, when the fact is stated that on Bell Rock, in the German Ocean, off the east coast of Scotland, scientific men have placed an instrument for ascertaining the power or force of the sea, and the greatest force yet shown was a pressure of three tons to the square foot. However, with men of experience, like the officers of this ship, all these difficulties were eventually overcome, and after one of the most tempestuous passages on record, Capt. HALCROW has brought her, his passengers and freight into port in safety. Double gangs of men will work her day and night to discharge her and put on board her outward freight, of which she has a full complement, and she will sail again on Sunday, 26th.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE JAPANESE POLICE FUND.—The Police Commissioners, at their last meeting, adopted the following resolutions in reference to the disposition of the interest accruing on the gift of the Japanese Ambassadors to the Police Department:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Board of Police, the following named Sergeants have best discharged their duties for the year ending Nov. 1, 1861, and they are each hereby awarded the sum of $125 from the accrued interest of the Japanese Merit Fund: Sergeants RICHARD LUSH, Ninth Precinct; JOHN W. CROWLEY, Twenty-seventh Precinct.

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Board of Police, the following patrolmen have best discharged the duties of patrolmen for the year ending Nov. 1, 1861, and they are hereby each awarded the sum of $100 from the accrued interest of the Japanese Merit Fund: James Irving, Twentieth Precinct; Robert King, Twenty-fifth Precinct; John Riorden, Sixth Precinct; Francis L. Palmer, Eighth Precinct, and W. P. Williams, Eighth Precinct, Brooklyn.

Resolved, That honorable mention be made on the record of this Department, of the following patrolmen, for their efficient services during the year 1861: Patrolmen—Hogan, Fourth Precinct; Herbit, Fifth; S. J. Lewis, Nineteenth; J. White, Twenty-sixth; and W. T. Skidmore, Fourth Precinct, Brooklyn.

Resolved, That the Trustees of the Japanese Merit Fund pay $100 each to the patrolmen above named, from the accrued interest of the Japanese Merit Fund.

FIRE IN A CARPET-STORE—ARREST ON SUSPICION OF ARSON.—At 3½ o'clock yesterday morning, Officers ROBB, PIERSON and KELLY, of the Seventeenth Precinct, arrested a young man named WILLIAM T. TERRY, upon suspicion of having set fire to the carpet-store of MUNSON M. FINCH, at No. 390 Bowery. The officers discovered smoke issuing in large volumes from the establishment, and finding no other way to effect an entrance, they forced open the doors. Upon examination it was found that two fires had been kindled in the middle of the floor. A large quantity of the stock was already in flames, and a considerable portion of it had been consumed. TERRY was the only person found on the premises at the time. He was taken to the Police-station, and there confined to await the result of an investigation by the Fire Marshal. The damage to the stock is estimated at $5,000. It was insured in the Broadway, Commercial, and Citizens' Insurance Companies, for $10,000. Mr. CLARK C. WILSON, the lessee of the building, whose loss is estimated at $1,000, is insured in the Broadway Insurance Company. It is stated that Mr. TERRY was sleeping in the attic at the time the fire was discovered, and that he escaped by means of the roof. Mr. TERRY has hitherto borne a good character with his employers.

A UNITED STATES SOLDIER CHARGED WITH GRAND LARCENY.—PETER MOSS was arrested on Friday by detective SLOWEY, on the charge of stealing a gold watch and chain valued at $150, and also a silver watch worth $20, from Mr. SELLARS, of Hartford, Conn. The crime is alleged to have been committed in Hartford on the 17th inst. The accused went to New-Haven immediately after the watches were taken, at which place he disposed of the gold watch and chain to a Jew named CHERROSKI, for the sum of $7. Before he could get this small amount, however, the purchaser compelled him to sign a paper certifying that he (Moss) received the sum of $40 for the watch and chain. CHERROSKI then gave Moss $2 to leave the place at once. He came on to New-York, and on Thursday pawned the silver watch at SIMPSON's pawn office for the sum of $7. On the same day he enlisted in the United States army. He was arrested in Hester-street and taken before Justice OSBORNE, who committed him to await a requisition from Connecticut. Steps have been taken for the arrest of CHERROSKI upon the charge of receiving stolen goods.

IMPORTANT ARREST OF SLAVERS.—Late on Friday night Marshal MURRAY caused the arrest of WILLIAM DONALDSON on the charge of having been the supercargo of the ship *Montauk*, a slaver, which cleared from New-London, Conn., about one year ago. The *Montauk* took from the African coast 1,100 negroes, consisting of men, women and children, who were landed on the southern side of the island of Cuba. Upon the arrival of the *Montauk* at the Cuban port, the cargo was discharged and the vessel immediately burned. The other party, referred to in yesterday's TIMES, is in the custody of the United States Marshal, and will be held for the purpose of examination. It is said that he is a well known and prominent merchant in this city, whose name is only withheld for a day or two, to the end that justice may be done to all parties.

LAWRENCE WILLIAMS, the cook on board of the schooner *Wills*, fitted out by APPLETON OAKSMITH at Greenport, L. I., was also arrested and held as a witness. All of the parties are held to await the action of the United States Commissioner.

ARREST OF THREE YOUTHS FOR THEFT.—Yesterday three young men were brought before Justice OSBORNE, upon the charge of stealing flannels, muslins, and other articles, from Mrs. PIERCE'S store, No. 570 Grand-street. The thieves have been lying around in that vicinity for a long time, and several merchants have complained that goods to a considerable amount have been stolen by the accused. The names of the prisoners are JOHN CONNER, MARTIN HEYER and THOMAS DONNIGAN. When DONNIGAN was arrested, he was found to be engaged in cutting shirts out of the stolen muslin. Justice OSBORNE committed the accused for examination.

CHANGES AMONG THE POLICE.—*Appointments*—Henry Vaughan to be doorman of the central office; Joseph Nobles, James Mallen, James W. Connolly, Nathan W. Smith and Michael Kelly to be patrolmen of the Fifth Precinct; Paul Ryder to the Sixth; James Bromily to the Seventh; David R. Morgan and Patrick Mullally to the Fourteenth; John Quinlan to the Twenty-seventh; Thomas Breslin and John M. Taylor to the Twenty-ninth. *Resignations*—Robert Latta, of the Fifth Precinct; William H. Isaacs, of the Sixth; James E. Hawes, of the Twentieth; and John Read, of the Twenty-seventh.

GEN. DURYEE.—Brig.-Gen. ABRAHAM DURYEE, lately Colonel of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard, of this City, is now in New-York on a brief furlough, having been called hither by important private business, and will gladly communicate any information respecting his command to those having friends therein. Since his arrival, GURNEY, the celebrated Photographer, has taken a spirited and most faithful half-length likeness of the General in his uniform as Brigadier-General.

THE GOVERNMENT PROPELLER ACORN ON FIRE.—At 3½ o'clock yesterday morning, a fire occurred on board the propeller *Acorn*, lying at the foot of Thirteenth-street, North River. The vessel had just been purchased by the Government, and was in process of being fitted up for a gunboat. The fire was discovered by a policeman of the Ninth Precinct, and was soon extinguished. The damage, which was about $200, was mainly to the rigging.

FIRE ON A COAL BARGE.—At 1 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out on board a coal barge, lying at the foot of Stanton-street, East river; damage about $300. The fire was occasioned by the upsetting of a stove in the cabin. The Captain, who was asleep in the cabin, narrowly escaped suffocation.

A CHEST OF TEA STOLEN.—PHILIP STEINER, of No. 249 Bowery, made complaint yesterday against AUGUST GLAT, whom he charges with having stolen from him a chest of tea valued at the sum of $76. Justice OSBORNE committed the accused for examination.

MEETING OF THE INFIRMARY FOR INDIGENT WOMEN AND CHILDREN.—On Monday evening, the annual meeting of the New-York Infirmary for Indigent Women and Children will be held, at the Infirmary, No. 126 Second-avenue.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—Weekly report to Jan. 24, 1862:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on Jan. 17	151	123	274
Admitted to Jan. 24	45	55	100
Discharged, cured or relieved	32	20	52
Died	—	2	2
Remaining at date	164	156	320

Males, 288; females, 32.

Disastrous Fire in Bridge-street.

A GOVERNMENT STORE-HOUSE BURNED DOWN.

At 5 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the Government Store-house No. 2 Bridge-street, between State and Whitehall streets. The firemen were on hand as speedily as possible, considering the fact that the engines could make but little headway through the streets, owing to the snow and water, and many of them were permitted by the Police to run upon the sidewalks. The damage done to